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CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to."—See "Times," 13th July, 1864.

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MACKESON'S GUIDE to the CHURCHES of LONDON and its SUBURBS for 1881 (Published with the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, St. Albans, and Bedford), contains names and addresses of Clergy, readers, organists, choirmasters, and full details as to services, ritual, music, hymn books, architecture, organs, bells, &c., of every church within twelve miles of London.

METZLER, 37, Great Marlborough-street; PARKER, Southampton-street, Strand; WALTER SMITH, 34, King-street, Covent-garden; and of all Booksellers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The following is the list of the new Cabinet:—

President and Minister for Foreign Affairs	M. de Freycinet.
Finance	M. Léon Say.
Public Instruction	M. Jules Ferry.
Interior and Public Worship	M. Goblet.
Justice	M. Humbert.
War	General Billot.
Marine	Admiral Jauréguiberry.
Public Works	M. Varroy.
Commerce	M. Tirard.
Posts and Telegraphs	M. Cochery.
Agriculture	M. Maby.

On Monday M. Rouvier, the retiring Minister of Commerce, introduced in the Chamber a measure authorising the Government to renew for three months the commercial treaties at present existing. After some demur on behalf of the Treaties Committee to the immediate consideration of this proposal, M. Gambetta pressed for an immediate decision. The Commission then met again, and subsequently sent up a recommendation that the Government should be authorised to extend until March 1 the operation of existing treaties, with further extension until May 15 for all those Powers who shall sign new treaties before March 1. An amendment was moved by M. Waddington (Protectionist) to delay a decision upon the matter until next day, but this was negatived, and the original proposal was adopted.

In Tuesday's sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies, M. de Freycinet read a declaration embodying the programme of the new Cabinet. It was to the following effect:—

In the accomplishment of the sacred duties which our position imposes on us one essential idea dominates us—viz., to establish the reign of peace throughout the country, peace in the minds of the people, as well as in material matters—peace is necessary at home and abroad. We will neglect nothing to obtain this result. Everywhere that our policy is exerted it will be found to be dignified, firm, and conciliatory. Liberty and progress are necessary to a country like France, and you will assist us in realising the one and securing the other. We shall apply in a liberal sense the new laws relative to the Press and the right of meeting. M. de Freycinet next announced his intention of bringing in a Bill for sanctioning the right of association while maintaining the rights of the State. The question of the revision of the Constitution should, in the opinion of the Government, be postponed until the expiration of the present Legislature. The Premier then announced the introduction of judicial and military reforms, the first tending to enlarge the powers of the justices of the peace and to diminish the number of courts and tribunals, and the second reducing the term of compulsory service in the army to three years. With regard to public instruction, the Ministry would continue the task already commenced. The efforts of the Cabinet would be directed towards giving an impetus to labour. Nations did not live by politics, but by business and material interests. There was no idea of converting the Rente, of purchasing railways, or issuing new Rentes. The Government intended to claim the co-operation of private enterprise. Nothing would be neglected in order to arrive at a definite solution of the question of the Customs tariffs. The moral, intellectual, and material improvement of the people would hold the first place in the thoughts of the Government, and the Cabinet would give an attentive study to social problems. M. de Freycinet concluded with an appeal to the Chamber to give himself and his colleagues its confidence, for without it the Government could do nothing. Agreement between the Ministry and the Chamber was indispensable to the welfare of France and the Republic. The Minister returned to his seat amid cheering.

The Ministerial declaration was received with great applause in the Senate. After it had been read, the House adopted the Bill authorising the prolongation of the treaties of commerce as voted by the Chamber.

On Monday morning the Union Générale stopped payment.

M. Bontoux, President, and M. Feder, manager of the Union Générale, were arrested on Wednesday night by virtue of a judicial warrant. Their apprehension, says a Paris correspondent, caused great excitement, but not much surprise. The question whether they have laid themselves open to criminal prosecution is being eagerly discussed, and a good deal of political feeling enters into the controversy. The board of the company were assembled for business when the arrest was made. The two gentlemen were taken to the Prefecture of Police, and lodged in separate rooms, and on Thursday the magistrate refused to release them on bail. An adjucation in bankruptcy has been made against the company. In reply to a question in the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Justice said that the law officers had the matter under consideration, that arrests had been made, and that the case would be proceeded with in the usual course. It would be for the legal authorities to decide whether the prosecution should be extended to other members of the board.

A robbery to the amount of two hundred and ten thousand francs was committed some three years ago upon the premises of the Lille branch of the Bank of France. Up to a few days ago no clue could be obtained to the persons implicated. The authorities at Lille then received a letter, written in Dutch, instructing the police that the persons wanted were to be found at Rotterdam. The directions were followed, and two men were arrested in that town and their extradition demanded. They are stated to be Englishmen, named Edward Jacobs and William Clarke. Both describe themselves as merchants. Previous to the robbery they were living in London.

The annual coronation of the three Rosières of St. Denis, followed, in conformity with the ancient endowment, by their marriage at the district church, took place on Thursday morning in the presence of the civil and religious authorities. An incident which has given no little umbrage to a very large number of the electors of the district this year marred the usual harmony of the occasion. It is customary for the Rosières to be conducted both to the Mairie, for the discharge of the civil rite, and subsequently to the church, for the performance of the religious ceremony. Upon the Parliamentary Deputy for the district (M. Delattre) being requested by the Mayor to undertake the interesting duties, he agreed to preside at the civil ceremony, but refused to escort the Rosières to the church, on the ground that it would be contrary to his convictions to do so. As the Rosières would not consent to forego the church marriage, one of the other public authorities had to replace M. Delattre.

The effect of the events of the last few days upon the Bourse is thus stated in the *Standard's* advices of Monday:—

"The announcement made at the opening of the Bourse to-day, that M. Léon Say had definitely accepted the portfolio of Finance in the new Freycinet Cabinet, was received with the utmost satisfaction by every one. The price of Rentes rose rapidly, and the confidence which had been so long wanting seemed restored as if by magic. The buoyancy was increased by the announcement in the *Débats*, M. Léon Say's organ, that before agreeing to become Minister of Finance he had made his conditions with M. Freycinet, and that he would have nothing to do either with the issue of any more redeemable stock, or with the conversion of the Five per Cents., or with the purchase of railways by the State. Very soon after, this welcome news was followed by the intelligence that the Union Générale had put up its shutters. The consternation was great; but it cannot be said that the news was unexpected. The market was still discussing the probable consequences of this suspension of payment when a despatch from London stated that the Bank rate in England had been raised from 5 to 6 per cent. Prices now receded fast, and the Three per Cent. Rentes, which had been dealt in at 83f. 27½c., fell rapidly to 82f. 65c., their closing price for the account, and the Fives, which had reached 115f., declined to 114f. 50c., and closed at 114f. 65c. In spite of this reaction, prices generally closed higher than on Saturday."

ITALY.—Great preparations are being made for the Roman Carnival, which begins on February 11. Besides the traditional masquerading in the streets and the bouquets and *confetti* throwing in the Corso, masque balls are to be given every night in the Apollo, Costanzi, Politeama, and Umberto Primo theatres alternately, and in the open air on the Piazza Navona, which is to be fantastically illuminated with electric lights, one of which is to be placed on the top of the obelisk. The whole length of the Via Nazionale is being spanned with a succession of arches of iron gas-piping, so as to convert it into an illuminated gallery on the nights of the 18th and 20th. Prizes ranging from 300f. to 50f. are to be given for the best costumes, the best decorated balconies, and the best adorned carriages, and an extraordinary prize of 2,000f. is offered for the best group of masqueraders with carriages and on horseback. At the Politeama Theatre a fair of alimentary products is to be held on the afternoon of the 13th and a grand festival for children and a gastronomic exhibition on the 17th, when prizes are to be given to the best juvenile masqueraders and the best decorated stalls, and a lottery of sweetmeats, pastry, and fruits is to be held. On Tuesday, the 21st, the Carnival ends with the traditional *Moccoletti*, a grand procession of masqueraders carrying Chinese lanterns and the cremation of the Carnival in the Piazza del Popolo, which, together with the slope of the Pincian Hill, will be illuminated with Bengal lights.

It is complained at the Vatican that secret intrigues are being employed to impede the proposed monster Spanish pilgrimage. Cardinal Jacobini has demanded explanations from the Spanish Government, which he accuses of listening to suggestions from Italy on the subject. The Madrid Cabinet has replied that no such suggestions have been made, and that the pilgrimage is perfectly free. It is probable that the circumstances may give rise to a quarrel between the Vatican and the Spanish Government, a result which the Carlists are striving to precipitate.

Cardinal Jacobini is gathering materials for a confutation of Signor Mancini's Note to the Powers maintaining that the Roman question is exclusively Italian.

RUSSIA.—The Grand Duchess Marie Paulowna, wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir, was safely delivered of a daughter on Sunday morning. The infant Princess has received the name of Helena.

The *Novoe Vremya* on Thursday stated that the defalcations recently discovered at the Taganrog Custom-house are estimated at 70,000,000 roubles. M. Katchaloff, the director of the Custom Department, has tendered his resignation, which, however, has not been accepted. M. Naglowski has been appointed Town Commandant of Odessa. Colonel Prjewalsky is about to start on his fifth tour to Thibet.

GERMANY.—Parliament was closed on Monday. Summing up the session, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the balance of legislation is distinctly in favour of the Government:—

It is true it has received one or two sharp little checks. Parliament has again refused Prince Bismarck the funds demanded for the support of his Economic Council; nor would it yield to the repeated request of Marshal von Moltke for money to erect a non-commissioned officers' school at Breisach, in Alsace; but, on the other hand, it has granted the Budget with but little alteration. It has voted 40,000,000 marks as a contribution to the expense of incorporating part of the free city of Hamburg in the Customs Union territory of the Empire. It has passed a Bill for promoting the collection of statistics as to employments, professions, &c., over the empire—the essential preliminary to any sound scheme of social reform. It has approved the plan for erecting a grand monumental House of Parliament, and it has ratified certain international treaties, notably those affecting the consular relations of the Empire with Greece and the extinction of the phylloxera. These are the main positive results of the short session that has now passed, which for the rest has been rich as usual in academic controversy on various burning questions, prominent among which was the Royal Rescript of the 4th ult. on the prerogatives of the Crown and the electoral duties of the officials in the matter. Stung by the repeated reproaches of the Chancellor that they were a party of pure negation, the United Liberals essayed to vindicate their claim to qualities of an opposite kind, by formulating a Bill for amending the Employers' Liability Bill—a measure, in fact, intended to supplant Prince Bismarck's Accident Assurance scheme. But it was as swiftly shelved as it was coldly received, without freeing its authors from the oft-repeated charge that their strength lies more in their power of criticising than of creating.

Dr. Falk, former Minister of Public Worship, and sponsor to the laws which harass the Roman Catholic clergy, has been appointed President of the High Provincial Court of Hamm, Westphalia, which involves his virtual retirement from political life. This is thought to be due to a wish to have him out of the way during the coming modification of the laws in question.

Writing on Tuesday night, the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

General Skobeleff's speech at St. Petersburg on the 24th ult. has produced a most unpleasant impression here, especially in diplomatic and military circles. The former cannot understand how a General on active service could deliver a speech so full of Panslavistic tendencies. The latter consider his speech as a direct attack on Germany. The effect produced in Germany by this speech is astonishing. The Press has taken the matter up from a patriotic point of view on all sides, and General Skobeleff, who never once mentioned the name of Germany in his speech, is now accused of assuming a position which renders diplomatic relations between the two countries, to say the least, unpleasant. However, apart from Press opinions, I have reason to believe that the Foreign Office have taken up the affair, and instituted a strict inquiry in St. Petersburg as to the real meaning of the speech.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Minister of War states that he has received reports of further fighting in Herzegovina. In one case a body of insurgents numbering four or five hundred, advanced against Krusevice, which was held by a company of Austrian troops. After an engagement which lasted three hours, the insurgents were forced to retreat, and it is estimated that their loss was considerable.

DENMARK.—The War Minister on Friday placed upon the table a Bill demanding a vote of about four millions sterling, by twelve yearly instalments, for the construction of additional sea forts to protect Copenhagen from bombardment by ironclads; for the purpose of surrounding the town on the land side with a number of detached forts, with a fortified *enceinte;* and for the erection of fortified camps at Helgenas in Jutland, Middelfart in Fuhnen, Aggersosund in Zealand, and for constructing fortifications at Corsoer, Kioge, Cullundborg, and Elsinore as *points d'appui* for the army in case of invasion.

HOLLAND.—In the Second Chamber on Friday, the renewal of the Commercial Treaty with France, under conditions less favourable than those of the expiring treaty, was rejected by 46 votes to 32.

AMERICA.—In response to an influentially signed requisition, a large meeting of citizens of New York was held in that city on Wednesday night, to protest against the persecution of Russian Jews, and to express sympathy with the sufferers. The meeting was addressed by representatives of various Christian denominations, and resolutions in accordance with the announced objects of the gathering were carried with unanimity.

GREECE.—Opening the Chamber on Monday, King George gave a special greeting to the Deputies from the new provinces. Speaking of the acquisitions from Turkey, the King said his Government, perceiving that all attempts to oppose the decision of the Great Powers would be futile, had accepted it. The Speech mentioned measures to assist in restoring the financial equilibrium, and one to provide railway communication through the new territory. It is telegraphed to the *Times* that the reception of the King was absolutely unsympathetic. The silence was unbroken at his entry and at his departure, and the public in the streets was equally cold.

There is a report from Corfu that the police there have discovered a plot against King George's life, which was to have been carried out while the King was travelling on the Athens-Piræan Railway. Several arrests have been made.

The Queen of Greece was on Wednesday safely delivered of a son.

EGYPT.—A protracted interview took place on Sunday night between Cheriff Pasha and a deputation of seven members of the Chamber of Notables, at which an understanding was arrived at upon forty-eight of the fifty-two clauses of certain proposed new rules. In regard to the voting of the Budget, Sherif Pasha was authorised by the deputation to negotiate an arrangement with France and England. The Notables have further proposed to Sherif Pasha to intrust the right of voting the Budget to the Egyptian Ministry and an equal number of Notables, the President of the Council of Ministers having a casting vote.

Meanwhile the English and French Consuls-General have declared to the Premier that since the existing *régime* is the result of the agreement between England and France, no change can be introduced without the consent of the contracting parties. Should the President of the Council consider any such alteration necessary, the representatives of England and France will communicate to their Governments any proposals that the Egyptian Government may make on the subject.

Disturbances having broken out between the Arab and European inhabitants of Tantah, Lower Egypt, during which a Greek coffee-shop was totally wrecked, the consular body recommended the European residents not to leave their houses, and the excitement subsided. The Government will institute an inquiry into the outbreak.

A deputation of the Chamber of Notables waited on Thursday morning upon Cheriff Pasha, the Prime Minister, and formally requested him to sign their draft of the Organic Law. Cheriff Pasha referred them to the Khedive, and the deputation accordingly proceeded to the Palace. The Khedive has deferred his reply to the deputation of the Chamber of Notables. His Highness summoned the English and French Consuls-General to consult with him on the state of affairs in the afternoon, and while they were at the palace Cheriff Pasha arrived and tendered his resignation to the Khedive in their presence.

An English Baptist minister was lately walking on the fortifications here where the public are forbidden. He was ordered by a sentry to leave, which he did quietly. Nevertheless he was seized and beaten by soldiers, marched through the streets to a native police-station, and only released, after further ill-treatment and some hours' detention, upon signing an engagement not to seek to punish the soldiers. This incident, following on similar disturbances at Cairo, Suez, Damietta, and Tantah, in all of which soldiers have been concerned, increases the feeling of insecurity as regards the army, which is apparently beyond local control.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs as follows with reference to the position of affairs in Egypt:—

The situation is considered very unsatisfactory, and many regard it as positively unbearable. The Chamber of Deputies vehemently insists upon its demands, especially with reference to the voting of the Budget, and the chance of an arrangement or amicable compromise being agreed upon by the Chamber and the Ministry is considered to be hopeless. A deputation of the Chamber of Deputies is about to wait upon Cheriff Pasha for the purpose of urging that the Ministry shall acquiesce in the conditions of the Chamber, or retire from office. Indeed, I understand that the Chamber of Deputies, which is supported by the army, has already fixed upon the new Ministry which it intends to appoint, and in which the present Minister of War and Marine will be President of the Council, and Arabi Bey will become Minister of War and Marine. The other Ministers will be chosen, according to this Pretorian project, from the Opposition deputies of the Chamber. A striking comment upon the situation is afforded by the fact that Arabi Bey is continually sending orders to the Minister of Finance, who has no alternative but to obey them, however stupid or extravagant they may be. The so-called National party, including the Chamber of Deputies and the army, are determined, if they can, to seize and wield supreme executive power. The European colony here entertain but one opinion on the situation. It is that it would be little short of a national disaster if the British and French Governments accord the Chamber of Deputies the right to deal with the Budget, as such a concession would be the first step to the revival of the old *régime*, which, under Ismail Pasha, was so ruinous and cruel to the people of Egypt.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

A tenant-farmer, named Patrick Ginheen, residing at Khadive, near Boyle, was on Friday night last forcibly removed from his bed by a party of disguised men, and roasted in a horribly cruel manner on his own fire, the reason for the outrage being that he paid his rent to Lady Tenison. No arrests have yet been made.

A detachment of 100 men of the 2nd Battalion of Grenadier Guards arrived in Limerick on Monday, and were marching to their quarters at the Castle Barracks, with the band of the 76th Regiment at their head playing "The British Grenadiers," when a man rushed from the crowd which followed the band, and running into the midst of the troops, suddenly struck one of the Guards. The music stopped, and three soldiers running out after the man who assaulted their comrade, captured him. The troops formed into line, and the crowd, fearing the Guards were going to charge, took to flight. The soldiers, however, re-formed, and resumed their march to the Castle Barracks, carrying their prisoner with them. When entering the barracks the troops were groaned at, and the gates of the barracks were immediately closed. It was afterwards found that the assailant was a discharged soldier from the 2nd Battalion, 15th Regiment, named John O'Connor, who had served less than three years. It is stated that he struck the guardsman in the mouth with a stone.

The Dublin military authorities are organising a large force of military and police to assist the sheriff in evicting, during the present week, nearly all the tenants on the Murroe property of Lord Cloncurry.

A King's County farmer, named Michael Hanlon, has published in the *Leinster Leader* a public expression of his deep feelings of regret for having paid his rent to Sir E. Grogan without having previously consulted with his fellow-tenants as to what course they should adopt or pursue. He humbly asks forgiveness, and promises, if pardon is granted to him for this, his first offence, that neither his fellow-tenants nor the country shall ever have reason on censure him again. The three sons of Hanlon endorse every syllable of their father's apology.

The Dublin *Express* says it has transpired that the murder of the bailiff Huddy and his nephew, in the Joyce country, took place between ten and eleven o'clock in the day, in the presence of many people. Important information is in the hands of the police, and fifteen arrests have been made of persons living near the place where the murder was perpetrated.

Henry O'Sullivan, William Clifford, Dennis O'Donoghue, Humphrey O'Donoghue, Eugene Callinghan, and Patrick Mullane, were on Wednesday morning arrested at Mill-street, county Cork, on a charge of treason-felony and being members of a secret society. A young girl, daughter of an extensive farmer in the same neighbourhood, was on Tuesday night arrested for hooting the police, and remanded to the petty sessions.

A murder has been committed in Cashel. Mr. John Phelan, a well-known resident, who was in the habit of going about the city daily, was missed from the streets. The attention of the police was called to the circumstance, and on the house in which he lived being entered he was found lying on his back, dead. His head had been split open, and sticks with marks of blood on them were found in the house, and the sum of £29 was picked up near the spot where he lay. His watch was also upon him. He was in the habit of lending money, and had had persons sued at the Cashel Quarter Sessions. The key of a safe in which he kept his papers is missing.

On Thursday eleven respectable-looking young men were charged at Knockmacree Petty Sessions with riotous assembly and assaulting police who were taking down names of lady Land Leaguers holding a meeting at King Williamstown on January 6. In six cases the prosecutions were withdrawn, and the remaining five defendants were bound over to keep the peace for six months.

On Thursday morning four threatening notices, signed "Captain Moonlight, the blood-spiller," were found posted on doors of tenants on property near Cork. Three of them were on doors of Roman Catholics, and headed "R.I.P.," the other on that of a Protestant rent warner, headed "Your soul to the devil." All were in different handwritings, though to the same effect, namely, "Pay your rent, and, by Heaven, you'll die like a dog, as Mountmorres did at my hands." The rent warner was informed he would have been murdered the previous night, but they wished to give him an opportunity of giving up his employment.

Mr. Park de Lacy Garton, city councillor of Liverpool, paid a visit to Mr. Parnell on Tuesday last, having been deputed by the Liverpool Ladies' Land League to learn from the hon. gentleman whether they could contribute anything to the comfort of his cell, and also as to the state of his health. Mr. Garton was

very cordially received by Mr. Parnell, who warmly inquired for several of his political friends in Liverpool, and expressed his deep gratitude for the kind interest evinced for him by the ladies of the Liverpool Land League. The interview, which took place in Mr. Parnell's cell, was under the superintendence of two warders. Mr. Parnell's imprisonment has told on his appearance. He looks very pale, but has no complaint to make about the state of his health. When asked if his presence might be looked for in Liverpool, he said that he did not expect to leave for a long time, and that his future arrangements must be determined by circumstances. Inquiring about Mr. Dillon, Mr. Parnell said he was not so bad as the recent press message represented, but that his state was so precarious as to confine him to bed, and might, according to his medical attendant, result fatally with the next attack; but that, whatever came, Mr. Dillon would never purchase his release by the acceptance of any conditions from the Government.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The polling at Preston commenced at eight o'clock on Thursday morning, and during the whole day considerable excitement prevailed in the town. The borough is divided into six wards, the total number of Parliamentary voters being 13,944. The friends of Mr. Raikes were very active in canvassing the town. The right hon. gentleman himself drove through the streets in company with several gentlemen, and was enthusiastically cheered, although at some points he was greeted with groans. There were no cabs employed by the supporters of Mr. Simpson, who himself traversed the streets on foot, calling at each polling booth, where he was cheered and hooted. Punctually at four o'clock the ballot boxes were removed to the Townhall, where the votes were counted. During the time this was being done enormous crowds continued to collect in front of the building, and at times became very demonstrative, cheering for Raikes and afterwards for Simpson. Hundreds also gathered round the newspaper offices, in order to see the result posted in the windows.

The result was declared as follows:—

Raikes (C)	...	...	6,045
Simpson (R)	...	...	4,212
Majority for Raikes	...		1,833

When the result of the poll was made known the utmost enthusiasm was manifested, the streets being thronged with thousands until late hours. Fireworks were extensively displayed throughout the town. The successful candidate addressed electors in three different places. The majority for Mr. Ecroyd at the last election was 1,664.

The *Standard* commenting on the result of the election says:—

"The circumstances, therefore, under which Mr. Raikes has won are eminently gratifying, and not only Preston and the Conservative party, but the House of Commons also, may well be pleased at the issue of the struggle. Mr. Raikes has ever been a thoroughly useful member of Parliament. He has also shown himself an exceedingly valuable Parliamentary official. As Chairman of Committees he did his work in a manner which secured the grateful recognition of both sides of the House. He was indefatigable and impartial. He showed equal judgment and acumen, and he made it clear that he had but one object at heart—the dignity and the national usefulness of Parliament. At all times it would be matter of satisfaction that such a man should reappear in the ranks of his party at Westminster; for obvious reasons it is particularly so at the present moment. When the Bradlaugh business, and the Address in reply to the Royal Message are disposed of, the chief subject of discussion will be the reform of the laws regulating the procedure of the House of Commons. This is a subject on which Mr. Raikes is pre-eminently qualified to speak. His opinion will be received with attention, because it will be based upon experience. An official of the House of Commons ceases, *ipso facto*, to be a partisan, and never was there a Chairman of Committees who showed himself less of a partisan than Mr. Raikes. Moreover, he knows from the usages of more than one session what vexatious obstruction is; and he cannot fail to sympathise with any well-conceived attempt to put it down. He will, in a word, be of great use to his party and to the whole House, and he will reappear at Westminster at a period when his reappearance will be heartily welcomed."

The Mid-Kent Conservatives held an important meeting at Maidstone on Thursday evening. The principal speaker was Sir Wm. Hart-Dyke, M.P., who condemned the Irish Land Bill as a proposal to hand over to farmers property in land to which they had no right. He declined to retract any of his previous adverse criticisms respecting the Irish policy of the Government.

Lord Lytton addressed a meeting of Conservatives in Manchester on Thursday. He taunted Mr. Gladstone with having sent Mr. Goschen to Berlin to inquire what Prince Bismarck would allow England to do in Egypt. He condemned the Government policy in India and South Africa; and in regard to the Irish Land Act said the history of land legislation throughout Europe was mainly the history of efforts to get rid of that system of divided ownership which Her Majesty's Government had now established in Ireland. Lord Lytton deprecated any interference with the freedom of commerce.

The Cabinet Council, which met on Wednesday, at the Premier's official residence, Downing-street, sat from two o'clock until 6.45 p.m. In the evening the Prime Minister had a Cabinet dinner at his official residence in Downing-street. There were present the Lord Chancellor, Earl Spencer, Lord Carlingford, the Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, Earl Granville, the Earl of Kimberley, the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Northbrook, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, the Right Hon. J. Bright, the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, and the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain.

Unlike the Cabinet Councils held under Lord Beaconsfield, which seldom exceeded one hour and a half's duration, the Cabinet on Wednesday, says the *Morning Post*, disputed for upwards of four hours. Mr. Forster's proposals for dealing with the Irish difficulty, which had been already discussed with Mr. Gladstone previous to the last Cabinet meeting, were the principal topics.

The followers of Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons have, it is said, resolved to vote with Sir Stafford Northcote against the admission of Mr. Bradlaugh.

Arrangements are now being made for placing the whole of the Government departments in telephonic connection with the rooms occupied by Ministerial officials within the precincts of the House of Commons.

There was a great gathering at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday night, when Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., addressed between 4,000 and 5,000 people in the Circus, and about 6,000 formed an overflow meeting. Mr. Cowen declared that the Irish Land Act, like all compromises, had satisfied neither party, and was "too clever by half." His conviction was that Irish discontent would not be appeased by "recriminations, nor by Coercion Acts, nor by Arms Acts," and he urged that the only way to rule Ireland was to place that country, politically and legally, on identically the same footing as England. As to his future relations with the constituency, Mr. Cowen said he would stand again if the body of the people requested him to do so, but he would never consent to be dictated to by any cabal. A vote of confidence was carried almost unanimously, and a similar vote was also passed at the overflow meeting.

Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., was present at a large meeting of Conservatives at Wareham on Wednesday evening, and in the course of his remarks said the Liberal party was an agglomeration or conglomeration of all sorts of ideas, and the Republican ideas of Messrs. Bright, Chamberlain, and Co. were predominant. He referred to the able speech of Mr. Cowen at Newcastle, and said if all his friends around him were rolled into one it would not be possible for them to utter a more trenchant criticism of the policy of the Government; to comment further upon that policy would be much like the process of kicking a dead donkey, and they could spare the carcase any further molestation. (Laughter.) The policy of the Government had failed because they had no distinct principles upon which to act. He accused the Radicals of desiring the disconnection of Christianity with the State; and as to Bradlaugh's resolve to present himself, to take the oath he said he should do all in his power to prevent him. The speaker referred to fair trade, and said he was not in favour of taxing necessaries of life, but luxuries imported from abroad.

Mr. P. Burrowes Starkey, who for many years was well known in Parliamentary committees, died on Wednesday at his residence in Hanover-square. The deceased gentleman was before the Examiners on Monday till a late hour, and on Tuesday had an attack of asthma, which resulted in his death.

Lord Dartmouth presided over the annual dinner of the Handsworth Conservative Association. Col. King-Harman, who proposed the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," condemned the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone as one of spoliation and plunder, and regretted there were certain members of Parliament who, notwithstanding the present state of Ireland, were truckling with the Home Rulers, and said the question of Home Rule was being considered. He (the speaker) asked whether this was the time to consider such a question, when the country was seething with rebellion, and when robbery, murder, and mutilation were widespread. Lord Dartmouth, in responding to the toast, declared that, so far from the state of Ireland showing signs of improvement, there were, according to the authority of Lord Fitzwilliam, many more outrages now committed.

The Marquis of Hertford presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Conservative Association for South Warwickshire. In the course of the proceedings, he read a letter from the Earl of Warwick, in which he said the whole machinery of the Liberal party had been at work for years past to destroy the bulwarks of the State by gradually manipulating education and other institutions. They had poisoned the public mind until a feeble atheism was the strongest national religion, and, as a natural consequence, democracy had become the dominant principle in the land. The God-fearing, the laborious, and the contented were crushed at home, and in Ireland crimes were being perpetrated with impunity, the Executive was treated with contempt, and distress amongst all classes was the natural consequence.

At the same meeting, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., moved a resolution expressing unabated confidence in the home and foreign policy of the late Administration and in the leaders of the Conservative party, the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., and Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P. Alluding to Ireland, he said that the principle of confiscation without compensation inaugurated there was nothing but unadulterated Communism. (Applause.) It had been introduced without the slightest cause, and had been carried out with the greatest injustice. (Applause.) He intended asking Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain, whenever he had the opportunity, why this confiscation should be partial and one-sided. If Communism was to be the principle of Government, why should the Radical capitalists of Birmingham escape what was inflicted upon old Irish landed families? (Great cheering.) The statement that because the compensation would exceed £100,000,000 it could not be entertained was the basest argument ever addressed to the English people. (Cheers.) He then reviewed and condemned the Liberal foreign policy, ridiculing the so-called concert of Europe, and censuring Russia being allowed to approach so near to Afghanistan in Central Asia without a word of remonstrance; and with respect to the Transvaal war, said that it was provoked by Mr. Gladstone, was conducted with discredit, was concluded with dishonour, and had been defended by hypocrisy. (Cheers.)

At a dinner of the Liberal and Radical Association held at Northampton, Mr. Labouchere expressed a hope that Mr. Gladstone would devote himself to the task of reforming the House of Commons. The country required the reduction of the county franchise, a redistribution of seats, a Bill to render elections less expensive, and simplification in the procedure of the House itself. Parliament was about to enter into its third session, and three sessions were quite enough for any Parliament. At the end of them the opinion of the constituencies ought to be taken. The *clôture* ought to be supported by all Radicals, for without it there was little chance of the sweeping reforms desired by Radicals being passed in the lifetime of the present generation. *Clôture* ought to be by a simple majority, for otherwise legislation would be converted into a donkey race in which the slowest jackass would win. He would not say that the Conservatives are jackasses, but he supposed that they thought so themselves, as they were so loud in their approbation of applying to legislation the system of a donkey race. Mr. Bradlaugh would present himself to take the oath on the first day of the session, and when Sir Stafford Northcote moved a resolution to hinder him from taking it, the previous question would be moved. He was not without hope that it would be moved by Mr. Gladstone, who would speak with all the authority of a united Cabinet and of the Liberal party. Mr. Bradlaugh had been prevented from taking the oath last session owing to the abstention of certain Liberals, and if Mr. Gladstone assumed the responsibility of moving the previous question, he trusted that these abstentions would not be renewed. There would be during the session a good deal said about Ireland. He should follow the course that he pursued last session, and advocate mutual concession and the cultivation of a friendly spirit between the two islands. In conclusion, he recommended union amongst Liberals and Radicals as the only means of hindering that worst of evils—a Conservative Administration.

At Lechlade, on Tuesday, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach pointed out that though the Government had secured a temporary lull in South Africa, in the opinion of the best informed colonists there would be an early renewal of trouble, and there was the danger that this might be followed by the separation of the South African colonies from the Empire. Nor were things reassuring in Egypt, and what was taking place in Herzegovina and southern Russia formed a curious commentary on the statements and professions of Ministers at present in power. Remarking on the failure of the Irish Land Act, and observing that even members of the Government were assuming an apologetic tone with reference to the state of Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach pointed out that the Government—professedly the most Liberal, and therefore, he supposed, in their own opinion the greatest friends of liberty that had governed the United Kingdom in their times—were at present waging an unsuccessful fight with disorder in Ireland by means of a military force of most unprecedented magnitude, and by a suspension of the ordinary Constitutional rights of the subject, to an extent which had been unknown in the present generation. He wished he could think that all this coercion was unnecessary; but what he must say was that if there had, in the autumn of 1880, been less weakness on the part of the Government, some proper appreciation of the evils with which they had to deal, disorder and crime would have been suppressed at half the trouble, with, perhaps, no unconstitutional legislation, and with an infinite saving to the country of what had happened since that time.

Lord Claud Hamilton, in responding to the toast of his health at a dinner given in his honour by the Liverpool Junior Conservative Club, said he had been informed that during the recess influence had been at work to secure the votes of the Liberal members who last year voted against him in favour of the admission of Mr. Bradlaugh to Parliament. But the Liberals were acting not upon principle, but expediency. They, or at any rate the weaker members of the party, allowed themselves to be influenced by the extreme section from Birmingham. It was quite possible, therefore, that Mr. Bradlaugh might take his seat on Tuesday next. Lord Claud Hamilton would deeply regret such an event, and if it did happen he thought that at the next general election the Liberal party would hear further about it. With regard to the land question, Lord Claud Hamilton admitted that a general reduction of rents ought to be made throughout England, but he deprecated any interference by Parliament in that matter. Public opinion was rapidly forming on this subject, and he felt sure that the landlords of England would meet their tenants in a wise and liberal spirit, which would render Parliamentary interference unnecessary.

Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Firth addressed their constituents at Chelsea on Tuesday evening. Sir Charles Dilke had not proceeded far with his speech when interruptions began. Presently it became obvious that some pushing and fighting were going on in the meeting, and a few policemen were brought in. This seemed to be the signal for a general uproar. Perhaps a quarter of an hour had been spent in this hubbub when a thunderous stamping began, and about a dozen or a score of men were seen trampling down the chairs and forcing their way to the platform. The crowded meeting gave way before them, and there was a great rush to a side door. No attempt was made to resist the progress of the disturbers, and they leaped on to the platform, seizing its occupants and flinging them off on either side. When more than half the people on the platform had been so treated, more policemen came in, the assailants, who are believed to have been ruffians brought from a distance, were turned out, and Sir Charles Dilke was allowed to resume his speech. Having vindicated the action of Ministers in the Turkish frontier questions, the Tunis difficulty, and with regard to Egypt, he referred to the French Treaty negotiations, and, observing that there might be some result of these negotiations, gave the assurance that nothing would induce the Government to set their hands to any measure of retrogression. He now heard, he said, much less than formerly about a return to protection. Members of the fourth party had declared that the only safety for this country was to raise £20,000,000 a year by taxes on foreign articles not food. He ventured to assure them that they would find it no easy task to raise £20,000,000 annually in this way. France, with a protection tariff, raised but £3,000,000, Belgium half a million, Holland less than that, and Germany £3,000,000. These members of the Conservative party ought to read the great speech delivered by Lord Beaconsfield in 1879 in favour of fighting hostile tariffs by free imports. Sir Charles Dilke proceeded to show that our exports had been steadily increasing since 1879, and that it was not true that we were being excluded from foreign markets by hostile tariffs. The tariffs abroad were in many countries lower than they had been, and save in America there had been no increase. In Germany the duties were much lower than they had been in 1860. He quoted the opinion of a German chamber of commerce on the serious injury done to trade by the high tariff, and said that this question had been discussed in the late Parliament, and had been before the country, which had voted for the free-trade policy. There had been a large increase in many trades, and he thought they were commencing a fresh period of prosperity.

The Speaker of the House of Commons addressed a meeting of his constituents at Cottenham on Tuesday evening. Having explained how it was that last session he had been called upon to frame rules for the better conduct of business, he expressed a fondness for those rules, and was of opinion that most of them might, with great advantage to the House, be made permanent. He was persuaded, however, that the matter might be left to the judgment of the House. Reference having been made to the existing facilities for unlimited debate, the speaker observed that he knew of no power whatever that could close a debate in the House of Commons except the sovereign power the Queen exercised when she prorogued Parliament. Face to face with a grave crisis, he had taken it upon him to close a debate; but the House has not as yet signified its pleasure as to the action of the Speaker should a similar crisis occur. It was said that freedom of speech was endangered if the House should assume the power to close a debate. Now freedom of speech was the breath of the life of the House of Commons, and if freedom of speech were put in peril he should be no party to a proceeding of that kind; but he was persuaded that the House in its wisdom might find a way of safeguarding liberty of speech, and of combining order with freedom of debate. Turning to the Land Question, the Speaker expressed a hope that steps would be taken to abate the evils arising from entails and settlements. He thought that the farmer should be compensated for improvements, and that the labourers ought to be placed electorally on the same footing as householders in towns.

Speaking at Chelmsford Sir Henry Selwyn Ibbetson remarked that when the House of Commons met, one of the first things to be done was to discuss the question of the admission of an atheist. He hoped the House would limit the right of constituencies so far as to maintain the vote they gave last Session. The House had the same right to exclude Mr. Bradlaugh as it had to exclude a clergyman or a woman, though a constituency might think proper to elect either. He denounced the Government as one of plunder and spoliation, and, in concluding, said the Opposition would do their utmost to prevent the Radicals upsetting everything which the Conservatives considered sacred and right. Lord Eustace Cecil spoke on the same occasion, observing that the Government were hankering after a certain amount of protection in their treaty negotiations with France, and that, therefore, they had no right to say that the question of free trade was finally decided. Referring to the *clôture*, he remarked upon the defeat of Gambetta, and asserted that a similar fate awaited Mr. Gladstone if he pressed the proposals that had been attributed to him.

Mr. W. H. Smith, addressing a meeting of his constituents in Exeter Hall, traced the action of Ministers towards Ireland, which he said was a tale of sorrow, humiliation, and shame. Mr. Smith charged the Government with having failed to perceive their obligations till it was too late. They had failed to perceive the imperative duty resting upon them of taking the precautions which men of the slightest common sense would have seen were necessary. That was their plain duty; and a Government, if it was vacillating, weak, and uncertain, and if its enemies could always predict of it that it would never strike at the right time, evidently failed in its duty to society. As to the remedial measures of the Government, had it been Mr. Smith's duty to introduce any such measure into Parliament, his first object would have been to give security of life and property, security to every man, whether high or low, in the possession of the fruits of his industry and in the free exercise of his calling; in short, he would have endeavoured to create confidence and to dispel distress.

Such (Mr. Smith continued) would have been his aims, and he felt bound to say, therefore, that the Government, in introducing the Land Bill, had applied no real remedy to the misfortunes of Ireland. From first to last he had opposed the Land Bill, but he trusted only by legitimate discussion and criticism; and now that it had become law he would not say a word to hinder its proper administration, though he remained of his original opinion that it would not render the Irish people either secure or prosperous. Without discussing the manner in which the Act was being administered—a topic that was more suitable for the House of Commons than for a popular assembly—he should contend that the Act was based upon wrong principles, and therefore was inherently liable to fail in its effect. He could very well understand that there might be crises in the history of a country when the common necessity might demand and might justify the sacrifice of the interests of individuals; but his objection to the Land Act rested, not upon the fact that it injured the landlords, but upon its failure to benefit those for whose advantage it was intended. It taught a man, who should rather rely upon his own exertions, to apply to a public officer, and to learn from him the value of the article in which he dealt; and then, when that value was once determined, to consider in what way, by agitation or otherwise, the property could be still further depreciated. There was absolutely no resting-place in the Act, no encouragement of self-reliance, and no hope that it would give the Irish people a prolonged period of peace. And, again, only a fraction of the Irish population could by any possibility be benefited by the Act. If the farmers numbered 600,000, and each of them represented, with his family, three or four persons, only one-third of the whole people derived any advantage from the Act, and nothing was given to the remaining two-thirds. These and the other difficulties of the question were so great, and the possibility of a satisfactory joint proprietorship in one plot of ground was so remote, unless the shares of both the past owners were accurately defined, that no man of common sense could expect the Land Act to be permanent or to contribute very greatly to the pacification of the country.

Having expressed sympathy with the persecuted Jews in Russia, and pointed out a few noticeable features in the financial policy of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Smith went on to speak of the reform of procedure in Parliament—

As Mr. Smith understood the matter, it appeared that the Government proposed to curtail the liberties of all on account of the conduct of the few, and that course, he ventured to say, would be unwise and unstatesman-

like. He granted the magnitude of the evil of obstruction, but held emphatically that the Conservative party was entirely blameless in that respect, though certain members of the Government conveyed the impression in their speeches that the Conservatives by incessant talking delayed and impeded the passing of useful measures. As a matter of fact, statistics showed that in the course of the long debates on the last Address and on the motion for leave to introduce the Coercion Bill the speeches of Liberal members occupied 30 hours 21 minutes, and those of the Conservatives no more than 10 hours 35 minutes. The Home Rulers occupied 91 hours 8 minutes. There was another collection of facts which might be interesting. On debates on going into Supply and when the House was in Committee, while the Conservatives occupied 29 hours 34 minutes, the Liberals occupied 58 hours 28 minutes, and the Home Rulers 45 hours 38 minutes. So that there, again, the Liberals punished their own Government very severely. His colleagues and himself were perfectly prepared to concur in any reasonable scheme which would facilitate the conduct of public business; but they declined to give to a majority the power which no majority ever sought to exercise before, and which, if given, would be absolutely ruinous to the Constitution. He had always said and acted on the view that the individual who transgressed the decorum of Parliament ought to be dealt with by the Speaker, who had power to put a stop to tautology and waste of time. The Speaker was an officer of great dignity and responsibility, and every one believed in his impartiality; and if it were necessary to entrust him with additional authority and power, he would be prepared to consider those proposals, and to place reliance and confidence in the Speaker himself.

Mr. R. BOURKE addressed his constituents at Lynn on Wednesday. Referring in the first place to his mission to Constantinople, he said that, although not of a political character, it was associated with matters of great political interest. Turkey was in the position of a debtor anxious to compromise with her creditors, and she had made arrangements spreading over a number of years, which, if honestly carried out, would no doubt restore her to a position of credit, and enable her to resume a creditable position amongst the nations. He firmly believed that it was to the interest of England that Turkey should be maintained, and he should be greatly satisfied if his efforts should tend to that result. The condition of Ireland at the present moment was one which no Irishman could contemplate without sorrow. All his early years were passed in that country, and the relationships which formerly existed between himself and the people amongst whom he dwelt were happy. All those good relationships seemed to be broken down altogether, and especially those between the owners and the holders of land. A wide gulf had been placed between all classes of society, and it was difficult to see how it could be filled up for many a long day. He could not held thinking that the legislation of the last twenty years had thoroughly demoralised the people, and he believed that we should have no peace in Ireland until the Government resolutely announced that they could not and would not countenance demands which the Government of no country, who are for peace and prosperity, ought to grant. (Loud applause.) The capital blunder which the Government made from the first, and persisted in to the present time, had been, and was, in not believing the Land Leaguers when they told them candidly that they meant revolution. The land grievance was to a great extent a fictitious evil, and was only utilised for the purpose of the League. The Government foolishly imagined that if they introduced a Land Bill they would make Ireland loyal, and that by impoverishing ten thousand landlords they could make five millions of people loyal and contented. The Government had wilfully blinded itself to the objects of the Land Leaguers, who would be satisfied with nothing short of separation from England. (Applause.) The conduct of Her Majesty's Government in Ireland and in Natal had lowered the position of England in the world to an extent that we never anticipated. Two years ago England was determined that she would lead Europe right; she seemed now to be content that Europe should lead her wrong. (Applause.) After referring to the discussions on Free Trade and Protection, the right hon. gentleman said he was more and more convinced that the principles of Free Trade were sound, and more than that, that a one-sided Free Trade was better than Protection in the mildest form. (Applause.) As to the Commercial Treaty which Her Majesty's Government had not yet made with France, he did not wish to blame them before he had heard what they had to say, but he would go as far as this, that after all the promises and professions which had been made, the country could not but be disappointed at the result. (Applause.) Referring to Sir Charles Dilke's speech, the right hon. gentleman observed that its most amusing part was that which related to Greece. Sir Charles claimed for England a victory in relation to the Greek frontier. England suffered a complete and entire defeat upon that subject, and had nothing to do with the final settlement of the Greek boundary. The Greek boundary was settled in spite of England, and the part that the English Liberal Government played from first to last, from the Dulcigno affair to the Greek Convention, had made her the laughing-stock of all Europe. (Applause.) The course which Her Majesty's Government had adopted in Egypt had led to much disquietude in the East, and much diplomatic disturbance in Europe. Her Majesty's late Government left the affairs of Egypt in a peaceful and promising condition. They boldly recognised the impossibility of allowing Egypt to lapse into the financial condition of the rest of Turkey, and in conjunction with the Government of France thay adopted a series of measures to bring about financial reform. Her Majesty's late Government showed it was their firm intention to save Egypt from financial ruin. The European control established by the action of the late Government had undoubtedly been of great benefit to Egypt, re-establishing its financial credit, and reforming to a considerable extent the whole administration. (Hear, hear). But the Government of France and England had announced their intention to use force in order to maintain the Government of the present Khedive. It would be the duty of Parliament to inquire very closely into the causes which had given rise to this change in the condition of Egypt. (Hear, hear). He had been opposed to the abandonment of Candahar, and continued to be of the same opinion. (Cheers).

Mr. Gladstone received on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street, a deputation from the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, to represent the views of the Association on the subject of local taxation. Colonel PAGET, chairman of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, and others explained the object with which the deputation had been appointed. Mr. GLADSTONE, in replying, said the deputation, he was sure, would admit and feel with him that his duty, and the duty of his colleagues, on this occasion was to give respectful attention to what they had said, and not to give expression to what the Government might think, or what the Government intended to do. They had very properly admitted that they were there that day for a partial purpose; that it was beyond the scope of the deputation to open up the great subjects of local government, of the division of administrative power between the central and local authority and the consideration of the question in what manner and by what form of administration the greatest economy as well as the greatest efficiency could be secured. All these matters the deputation left open, and they asked for an augmentation of State aid. He put the substance of the matter in these few words, as he thought it was the point on which all their addresses had turned. Nor had they entered much into the mode by which they sought to obtain State aid. He made this admission, that what he considered to be the main subject which they desired to open was a subject which might be opened with perfect freedom, and with every claim on the attention of Parliament—namely, whether the charges which had hitherto been considered local charges, some of which they contended were national charges, though he was not sure that that was the happiest method of describing them; but whether these charges should be borne by real and visible property as at present, or whether a larger share than had been obtained by grants in aid, by way of contributions from the funds of the country, were questions which they had every right freely to discuss. He concluded by saying that the question in all its branches had for some time, and for particular purposes, been under the careful consideration of the Government. The deputation then thanked Mr. Gladstone and withdrew.

With reference to "Russian atrocities and their meaning," a correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* writes:—

"No one has yet attempted to explain the reason of those proceedings against the Jews in Russia concerning which there is a such a peculiar reticence on the part of Mr. Gladstone and his followers, who were so passionately vehement over the Bulgarian atrocities. When I say no one, I ought to make a reservation in favour of 'O. K.' She did indeed make an attempt to do so; but then most people think that she failed conspicuously, however freely she accepted her martyrdom, as the first in this cause, under the scathing rebuke of the *Times*. There are some in London whose voices are not frequently heard, but who, knowing the Jews of the western provinces in Russia and in Poland quite as well as the Russians, are capable of throwing some light on the transactions which have done so much to discredit Russian humanitarianism. There are the Polish gentlemen who live here in exile; and I crave permission to speak for them. Not that I am in any way commissioned to do so; but, having known a few, and having heard their opinions on this as on other questions, I will suggest a reason for the anti-Jewish movement in Russia which evolves itself from what I have picked up among my Polish friends.

"In the western provinces of Russia, bordering on Poland, the Jews number about two-and-a-half millions. In the year 1863 the Jews almost to a man threw in their lot with the Poles when the latter broke out in rebellion. The massacres of which the whole world has heard are now likely to lead to a dispersion of that population. As a timely precaution, I would ask whether this is not significant of something which is about to recur in South-Eastern Europe. Mr. Aksakoff some little time ago published a Panslave manifesto against Austria, and appealed to the people of Russia to substitute another San Stefano Treaty for the pact of Berlin. General Skobeleff has proclaimed that the road to Afghanistan and to India is open now to the Russian army, upon which he calls to emulate the deeds of those who fell in the war of the emancipation of their co-religionists in Bulgaria, and of those who fought and fell at Geok Tepe. In Moscow the Panslavs are at their old game of subscribing towards the conduct of machinations against Turkey and Austria—a game which leads to the implication of the Government in the schemes of men whose influence is paramount—in short, in war.

"It comes, then, to this: that having hit upon a not incredible explanation of the reason of the persecution of the Jews in Russia, I arrive by a parity of reasoning at an indication of a something in the wind—perhaps, to say the least, a contemplated treaty at Herat."

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says:—

"I hear that the Speaker has been taking the opinion of high legal authorities as to the Bradlaugh case, and that he has been advised that it is his duty to see that the oath is administered to Mr. Bradlaugh if he presents himself to be sworn. Many competent authorities, among others Sir George Grey, have all along held that the Speaker's function in this matter was purely ministerial. Their view is, that having satisfied himself that Mr. Bradlaugh was a duly-elected member, the Speaker was bound to allow him to be sworn without interruption, and that he should have declined to see Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Drummond Wolff as resolutely as he refused to see Sir Wilfrid Lawson when he rose to object to Mr. T. Collins being sworn. Whether the Speaker will act on this opinion is another question. If he does, it will settle at once the Bradlaugh difficulty."

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Cure COUGHS-ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING (recog, nised and recommended by the Medical Faculty as the most effectual and reliable remedy). One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have proved their great value. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

THE CONTEST FOR BARLEYSHIRE.

How simple-minded-soldiers from legality can stray
Has never been exemplified in such a striking way
As when Colonel Blunt contested in a memorable fight
The vacant seat for Barleyshire with Mr. Tennent Wright.

It chanced upon a morning as the polling-day drew nigh
That the Colonel's agent came to him with ill-foreboding eye,
And said, "I'm bound to tell you, though I know that you'll be vexed,
That Tennent Wright will beat us, I'm afraid, on Thursday next."

"What mean you, Mr. Wyers?" said the Colonel, with a start
And a flash of sudden anger in his military heart.
"*That* interloping rascal? What the doose, sir, can he do?"
"Too much, I fear," the agent said, "far more, I fear, than you.

"He has gone among the farmers on the Bluntnomore estate
And told them, every one, that if they only voted straight
For Mr. Gladstone's candidate, the Premier wouldn't fail
To fix them in their holdings and to give them right of sale;

"And to get their rents reduced for them—" "Reduced!" the Colonel cried,
"Reduced! Why I've returned them twenty-five per—" "And provide
Most ample compensation for improvements: so you see—"
"Improvements, sir, but dammy, Sir! they've all been made by me!"

The agent shrugged his shoulders with a melancholy smile;
The Colonel stood in deep disgust, dumb-foundered for a while.
Then said he: "The game's expensive, but it's one that two can play,
And I'll play it too, and win it, let it cost me what it may."

So he then instructed Wyers to write letters by the score
To Turniptop and Rickaby and Giles and many more;
And so signally persuasive were these timely little notes
That the Colonel beat his rival by some five-and-thirty votes.

But whispers in a day or two began to bruit the dodge;
A week—and a petition 'twas agreed upon to lodge;
A fortnight—and attorneys' clerks began to haunt the place;
A month—and an election judge came down to try the case.

They summoned Farmer Turniptop, they summoned Farmer Giles,
They summoned Roger Rickaby, and others round for miles;
And when they asked these tenants what had brought them to the poll,
Their answers put their landlord in a very pretty hole.

'Twas proved he'd offered two of them a handsome bribe apiece
In the undeserv'd renewal of a most indulgent lease;
A third whose rent he should have raised had had it lowered instead,
And a fourth had got two hundred pounds for a half-erected shed.

In vain the Colonel's counsel with effrontery averred
That lease, abatement, cheque, and votes by merest chance concurred,
His arguments availed him not; and Rhadamanthus stern,
With words of reprobation grave, avoided the return.

"Of practices corrupt," he said, "I find the clearest proof:
I schedule Pulman Wyers, who in Colonel Blunt's behoof
Has bribed; and Colonel Blunt himself a close escape has had,
Since for bribery in person too his name I nearly add."

The Colonel stared a moment mute, then cried in wonder, "Eh?
What! guilty? practices corrupt? Look here, my lord, I say,
I only paid the farmers *down* what Mr. Tennent Wright
Had promis'd them in six months' time if he should win the fight."

The learned judge maintained his frown, although there seemed to slip
The faintest flicker of a smile across his rigid lip:
"You are a simple soldier, sir, or you would hardly miss
The fallacy that vitiates comparisons like this."

"Well, I shall always miss it," said the Colonel, "while I live.
I may not bribe these men, my lord, with what's my own to give,
While those confounded Gladstonites, as far as I can see,
May bribe them, every mother's son, with what belongs to me!"

The Colonel still continues o'er this problem deep to muse,
And the problem still continues its solution to refuse;
And this is all he's ever gained from that disastrous fight
When he contested Barleyshire with Mr. Tennent Wright.

—*St. James's Gazette.*

Sir Robert Christison, the eminent Scottish physician, died on Friday, in the 85th year of his age. The death is also announced of Professor Cliffe Leslie, of Queen's College, Belfast.

THE SPEAKER AND THE *CLOTURE*.

In his "Letters to Eminent Persons" which are appearing in the *World*, "Kosmos" this week addresses himself to Sir Henry Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons, in the following terms:—

"It is because I have so deep a veneration for yourself and for your office that I would entreat you seriously to reflect on the difficulties which confront you in your character of Chairman of the House of Commons, and to ask yourself whether some of these difficulties have not been increased by errors of judgment, the responsibility of which you cannot altogether evade. Individuals as well as nations are sometimes the victims of what the learned Mr. E. A. Freeman has called 'historical fatalism.' I greatly fear, Sir, lest you should be betraying that tendency to revert to a former type which the natural-science men have honoured by some polysyllabic name that I have forgotten. We have seen how a dapper Ministerial Whip has been metamorphosed into a dignified Speaker. Pray do not compel us to witness the working of a retrogressive miracle, which shall change the Speaker into a Whip. Do not, I would implore you, be corrupted and seduced by any of those Ministerial blandishments which may endear you to the Cabinet, but which will compromise your well-earned fame in the House of Commons. It seems to me, as it has seemed to many other gentlemen on both sides of the popular Chamber, that you are disposed to surrender your virtue, if you have not surrendered it already, to the temptations of Mr. Gladstone. Beware, sir, of the fatal arts of that accomplished seducer! Let not the Government cajole you by promises, or by the argumentative sophistries of which their chief has an inexhaustible supply. Consider your own reputation, weigh well what is due to yourself and to your office, recollect that it is men, placed on the pedestal of greatness and power which you occupy, who can set precedents, the baneful effects of which may be felt in the remote future. It is no secret—indeed, it has been ostentatiously proclaimed by the Ministerial journal—that the proposals which Mr. Gladstone, as soon as the Irish members give him the opportunity, will bring forward for the reform of the House of Commons, will have been drawn up with your approval, if not actually at your initiative. Now what will be the general effect? They will establish, in some form or other, the *clôture*; they will immensely increase your own authority over the House, which was considerably extended by the alterations in the Parliamentary rules effected last session. In other words, you will be called upon to administer and execute laws of the most drastic and autocratic character at the framing of which you have conspicuously assisted. The *clôture* is an instrument for the suppression of minorities. The justice of this definition is not affected by the wisdom or unwisdom of the use which may be made of the instrument. Now it is your business to be the *Pollio consultantis curiæ*. You are the oracle of the whole assembly, the neutral friend and adviser of both parties, and I will even say of all the factions of the assemblage. It is one of the prerogatives of your office to give counsel not only to the reigning majority, but to the deposed minority. But can it be expected that you should do anything of the sort, when you have yourself been personally concerned in the elaboration of the coercive expedient? The occasion must often come when it will devolve upon you, as the arbiter and the disciplinarian of the House, to decide questions that involve the vital principle of the new Parliamentary reforms. To put it plainly, you will be placed in the delicate and invidious position of enforcing a law of which you cannot *ex hypothesi* be prevented from taking a partial view. You have been summoned to the Cabinet Councils at which this law has been drawn up. The law is as much yours as it is the Cabinet's. You have been the friend, philosopher, and guide of Mr. Gladstone in the concoction of new-fangled restrictions upon the free right of Parliamentary speech. You have given the Cabinet the benefit of your advice as to the manner in which the House of Commons may be most effectually coerced. Are you prepared to give the Opposition the benefit of your advice as to the manner in which coercion may be most effectually resisted? Of course you are not; and yet this is what, by the traditions of your office, you are bound to do. Again, however much we may condemn the Parliamentary tactics of the Irish party, which have certainly been marked by extraordinary cleverness, each one of that party is just as much a member of the House of Commons as Mr. Gladstone himself. Even such a Parliamentary Yahoo as Mr. O'Donnell is not beneath the dignity of your consideration. Now I say without hesitation that the Irish party, including that droll specimen of acuteness and vulgarity, the member for Dungarvan himself, including too Mr. Biggar, whom Mr. Disraeli characteristically remarked to Mr. Plunket that he mistook for a leprechaun, have been treated with systematic unfairness. They have exasperated the Ministerialists and the whole House by their organised rowdyism; they have paid the penalty for their sins by being drummed out of St. Stephen's in battalions. But, Mr. Speaker, you are not a Government official; you are a servant of the House. Every individual member of the House, English or Irish, Welsh or Scotch, has a claim to your services and help. It is impossible, I fear, that after the part you have taken you should be able to make any decent show of rendering these. I cannot but think it exceedingly unfortunate that you should have been induced last session to accept so Brummagem a distinction as the Grand Cross of the Bath from Mr. Gladstone's Government. The uncharitable have said, say, and will say, that it was a bribe. For myself, I am convinced that a gentleman of your patrician lineage, the heir to an historic peerage, would be indifferent to so tawdry an honour; but all the politicians who are your critics are not likely to view your conduct in the chivalrous and charitable light in which I see it myself. There is another point which I would respectfully commend to your consideration. It is well known that you are anxious to retire from your office at the first convenient opportunity, and I suppose that in any case you would not be the Speaker of a new House of Commons. Who may follow you I shall not now too curiously inquire. It is generally understood that the Conservatives are prepared to propose the phlegmatic and indolent, but extraordinarily able Sir Matthew White-Ridley, if he will accept that position. I am not, however, concerned with the individual who may be your suc-

cessor. All I would say is this: suppose, as is certain, that he will be a Tory; suppose, as is likely, that he will be an enemy to the *cloture;* what, then, should we probably witness? Why, sir, nothing less than this: that the sympathies and the practical co-operation of one Speaker would be arrayed on the side exactly opposite to that which his predecessor had espoused. Can any more fatal degradation of the office which you fill be imagined? The explanation of all that you have done in this matter is, of course, simple. You have allowed your political feelings to override for the moment your sense of official duty. You are not so much a Liberal as a Whig, and a Whig of a better kind. The essence of Whiggism is oligarchy, and the soul of oligarchy is tyranny. The idea of coercing the House of Commons has therefore a natural attraction for you, and to this attraction you have yielded. I am afraid that it is too late to remove the impression which your mistaken action will have created. I hope it is not too late to avert its consequences."

THE EARL OF LYTTON ON INDIA.

On Wednesday evening Lord Lytton and Baron H. de Worms addressed a great Conservative demonstration held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Before the meeting an address was presented to the noble lord by Mr. F. S. Powell on behalf of the Conservative and constitutional associations of Lancashire.

Lord Lytton (who was received with loud cheering) said that when they lately invited him to address them their invitation contained a special reference to India, in which he recognised a special claim to comply with it. He went on to refer to a recent statement of Lord Hartington, that at the time when Afghanistan was entered by Her Majesty's troops he (Lord Lytton) urged upon the late Government a policy of enormous magnitude, embracing the annexation, or at least the military occupation, of the whole of the country. Lord Hartington subsequently informed him that that statement was founded on a minute addressed by him to his Council in India on the 4th of September, 1878. That minute was written on the eve of a supreme effort to avert, if possible, an Afghan war, caused by the illegitimate and hostile action of Russia, who at that moment was negotiating with the Ameer of Cabul a most formidable alliance against us. In reviewing the various future contingencies involved in the incessant advance of Russian power towards the north-west frontier of India, an advance which might still oblige us to accept either an unprovoked conflict or permanent contact with Russia in Central Asia, he pointed out the military importance to us in that event—but he wished them to mark, in that event only—of the triangle formed by Cabul, Ghuzni, and Jellalabad. Now that triangle, so far from embracing the whole of Afghanistan, contained but a very small portion of it. But he never proposed the annexation even of this small portion. He said in that minute that they should endeavour to re-establish such relations with the Ameer as would give us due influence in Afghanistan and for ever exclude Russia therefrom, but if it appeared that they could not find in a friendly alliance with the Ameer the necessary security for our north-west frontier, they must then be prepared to take immediate steps for making its security independent of him, and he concluded, "It is not by a military occupation of Afghanistan that our position there is best won or secured." (Hear, hear.) But it would have been more to the point if, instead of imputing to him views he had never entertained, Lord Hartington had favoured them with some intimation of the views which were entertained by the present Government of India as to the policy involved in our relations with Afghanistan—(cheers)—and more particularly as regarded the advance of Russia towards Herat, which had so rapidly followed upon our own withdrawal from Candahar. The silence of Ministers about the opinions of the present Government of India on these points was very remarkable, and the more so because Ministers had not hesitated to assert that those opinions were shared in by the responsible authorities in India. What were they to think from this silence on these points? The views of Lord Ripon and our Indian advisers were, after all, substantially not very different from those of their predecessors—viz., that in their opinion the completion of the ministerial programme which included our further withdrawal from Pisheen, would not be unattended with danger present or prospective. (Hear, hear.) His Lordship went on to speak at some length on the financial policy pursued in India during his term of office. They decided to give effect to the idea of Lord Northbrook, that provision should be made for famine expenditure, but the taxes they imposed for this purpose were accompanied by a reduction or abolition of import duties, so that whilst increasing the revenue they had not increased the general burden of taxation. They also redressed inequalities in the salt duties. The somewhat higher rate at which the tax was now retained in Bengal fell almost exclusively upon the salt imported from Cheshire, and naturally it was resented by the manufacturers of Cheshire salt. He believed that their repeal would involve a sacrifice of £300,000 of revenue. But the financial condition of India was now so flourishing, and, he sincerely believed, so essentially sound, that he trusted the Government in India might soon feel able to dispense with the differential duty. Although this measure involved a reduction of taxation over the greater part of India, yet it afforded such a powerful stimulus to the consumption of salt in Bengal that it was followed by a considerable increase of revenue. He replied to a recent statement of Mr. Bright's, to the effect that the late Government neglected the cotton duties, the salt tax, and public works in India. With regard to the cotton duties, the only Indian Administration that ever effected any reduction at all in them, or ever plainly condemned the principle and strained every effort to render their total abolition inevitable, was the Administration over which he (Lord Lytton) had the honour to preside. Lord Hartington was right when he said that the last reduction of the duties was intended to render their total abolition inevitable, and it was pretty clear that Lord Hartington himself did not disapprove of this policy; but when Lord Hartington said that the British Government would not be justified in carrying out a measure which it well knew to be for the best interests of the people of India, until it had persuaded or enabled them to perceive as clearly as it did itself that the measure was for their best interests, he (Lord Lytton) could not agree with him. The Government of India was intellectually, morally, and politically centuries in advance of the people of India. Mr. Gladstone had declared that this was by all the laws of right a question purely for the natives of India themselves. That was quite in accordance with the opinion also favoured by Mr. Gladstone, that the question of how Ireland should be governed ought to be settled in accordance not with English but with Irish ideas. Such a doctrine was not without a germ of truth, but it was a doctrine which required copious qualifications. He had no hesitation in saying that the theory of governing India by Indian ideas and Ireland with Irish ideas could have but one result if consistently carried out in both cases: the natives would ask us to clear out and leave them to themselves. (Hear, hear.) If native ideas and native notions of right were to prevail in India it was not government, either English or native, it was anarchy and bloodshed to which they would be led. (Cheers.) India was one of the most lightly taxed countries in the world. Without any increase of the general burdens of taxation, and with great relief to the burdens upon commerce, permanent financial provision had been made for future famines to the extent of £1,500,000, and Sir John Strachey had left to his successor the easy and pleasant task of administering a normal annual surplus of certainly more than £2,000,000, and probably not less than £3,000,000 or £4,000,000. The amount of revenue surrendered by the total abolition of the cotton duties would probably not exceed £600,000. They saw, therefore, how absurd it was to say that the remainder of those duties were required for revenue purposes, and that the Indian Treasury could not afford to dispense with it. (Hear, hear.) The preservation of all that had been achieved for us and for the people of India by the genius and the labour of the great Indian administrators depended on two conditions. The Government of India must continue to do what it knew to be right for India without reference to the passing popularity or unpopularity of its measures as judged by their relation to the present formulas of our own very different political experience. In the next place the Government of England must keep the approaches to India free from the disturbing influence of any other great European Power. The influence of such a Power, if firmly established, whether in Afghanistan, Beloochistan, or in Egypt, would be absolutely incompatible with the permanent tranquillity of British India. (Hear, hear.) If the virtual control of Egypt should ever fall into the hands of a strong Mediterranean Power practically commanding Northern Africa, with its large Arab population, and able to menace our own shores in the event of any serious disagreement with us, then our most pacific relations with that Power could never be other than those of a mistrustful and vigilant truce. Russia had legitimate interests in Central Asia with which we had no cause to interfere, but she had no business in Afghanistan or Beloochistan, and if her intrusion on those doorsteps of our Indian Empire was not resolutely resisted we should one day rue the result of it. Similarly France had legitimate interests in Egypt which, up to a certain point, were perfectly reconcilable with our own, and so far they were fully recognised and loyally respected by Her Majesty's late Government. But to France the loss of influence in Egypt would involve no more than the cessation of direct control over the finance of a country in which her subjects had largely invested, and in which their military and engineering genius had established a just claim to the most honourable and sympathetic consideration. To England such a loss might involve the forfeiture of a vast empire in India and her indispensable maritime footing in Europe. Beyond a certain point, therefore, the influence of France could not be admitted, or the initiative of French policy followed in Egypt by any English Government without placing this country in a false and dangerous position. The paramount interests of England in Egypt would be respected by the great Conservative Powers so long as they were not associated in a combination calculated, in the opinion of those Powers, to change the *status quo* in Egypt and upset the balance of power in Europe. But if England was ever beguiled into giving or permitting active effect to the menace lately addressed to those interests which had hitherto recognised in England their natural guardian, he greatly feared that she would not only lose the freedom of her own salutary initiative, but would also render herself an object of resentful mistrust on the part of the people of Egypt, the ruler of Egypt, the Suzerain of Egypt, and the great Powers of Europe. The situation into which we seemed already drifting was now so serious that God forbid he should say anything intentionally calculated to embarrass the hands of Her Majesty's Government in dealing with it, but the duty of Her Majesty's Government was to maintain the independence of England's legitimate position in Egypt; and in the performance of that duty their hands could only be strengthened by a clear pronunciation of its importance on the part of the English people. (Hear, hear.) The Congress of Berlin did not settle the Eastern Question or the general condition of Europe, but it indicated and rendered practically possible the international conditions of such a settlement on such a basis as secured the European interests of England, and restored to her her natural influence as a great European Power. (Cheers.) It was a great and valuable guarantee for the prolonged tranquillity of Europe, because it restored the welcome influence of England to the side of those European Cabinets which were not only best able, but also most disposed to prevent the disturbance of it by ambitious designs in furtherance of interests not permanently compatible with our own. That was the impression made upon those Cabinets by the attitude of the English Plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress, but it could not survive their experience of the last general election in this country; and, warned by that experience, they had now apparently formed—he greatly feared that they had probably completed—other and different combinations, based on no reference to English interests and no reliance on the varying humours of English policy. (Hear, hear.) With Germany, our natural but alienated ally, established in her proper position as the great central and essentially European Power of the Continent; with Austria and France developing themselves southward and eastward, the one as a great Oriental, the other as a great Mediterranean African Power; with Italy looking not to London but Vienna for guidance; with Russia no less rapidly extending herself as a great Asiatic Power in a direction where her unchecked advance was shaking their gateways of India; with their last foothold in Egypt slipping away from them; with her influence at Constantinople absolutely gone, England must under such a process, if it continued unrestrained, be gradually elbowed out of Europe and reduced to the not long tenable position of a purely Atlantic Power. (Cheers.) He trusted that before we were reduced to that position English policy and English common sense might, under better guidance, be enabled to recover her position, which had been for the present thrown away. (Loud cheers.)

THE PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN RUSSIA.

A meeting to give expression to opinion respecting the persecution of Jews in Russia, which the Lord Mayor had called in accordance with a memorial which had been presented to him, was held in the Mansion House on Wednesday afternoon. The proceedings began at three o'clock; but the hall was crowded to excess half-an-hour before that time. The Lord Mayor presided, and in opening the proceedings, said the meeting had been called in response to a memorial most influentially signed by gentlemen who were well known for the great interest they took in the cause of humanity, and who represented every creed of the Christian religion. Therefore he felt that he would have the sympathy of all present in the object in view; and he must not omit to mention that in the movement they had the sympathy of the women of England, prominent amongst whom was the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The Lord Mayor proceeded to read letters expressing sympathy with the movement from, among others, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Exeter, Manchester, and Gloucester and Bristol, the Duke of Westminster, Mr. Tennyson, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Scarsdale, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Lord Mount-Temple, Sir Arthur Otway, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Baron Henry de Worms, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. F. Leveson-Gower, and Mr. George Russell.

Lord Shaftesbury, without dwelling upon the horrible circumstances of the persecution of the Jews in Russia, marked as they were by murder, lust, rapine, and destruction, observed that to these charges statements and denials had been offered from official sources; but he maintained that the evidence of the truth of the charges was so overwhelming as to make acceptance unavoidable. Not content with denials, attempts at refutation had proceeded further; and documents, as truly official as anything which ever came from the Russian Chancellerie imputed to those who called such gatherings as that a mere affected philanthropy, and declared that the real object was to set Russian and English society by the ears, and, lastly, that the object of the movement was in a party spirit to disturb the peace and happiness of the Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone. Now, of all the wild assertions ever made this was the wildest; let them read the signatures attached to the requisition. Nor did the movement arise out of hatred to Russia: at the present time there existed in England a deep sympathy with the people of Russia, with their ruler, in the terrible calamities which had fallen upon their country and upon the Imperial family. And, after all, in approaching the Czar they were asking him to do nothing to abate his dignity or to lower his power, but to do that which would conduce very much to his honour—to do justice to a large body of his suffering people; to restrain violence, murder, outrage, and spoliation; to be a Cyrus to the Jews, and not an Antiochus Epiphanes; to enter upon the greatest and noblest exercise of power. That was the purpose and object of the meeting—that would be the prayer of their memorial. Lord Shaftesbury then moved, and the Bishop of London seconded, the following resolution, which was adopted:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the persecution and outrages which the Jews in many parts of the Russian dominion have for several months past suffered are an offence to civilisation deeply to be deplored.

Cardinal Manning moved:—

That this meeting, while disclaiming any right or desire to interfere in the internal affairs of another country, and desiring that the most amicable relations between England and Russia should be preserved, feels it a duty to express its opinion that the laws of Russia relating to the Jews tend to degrade them in the eyes of the Christian population, and to expose Russian Jewish subjects to the outbursts of fanatical ignorance.

Adopting the disclaimer of Lord Shaftesbury that they were not met for political purposes, and sharing Lord Shaftesbury's veneration for the Emperor of Russia, Cardinal Manning declared that while they did not pretend to touch upon any internal questions in the legislation of Russia, there were laws larger than Russian legislation—which were not one in London, another in St. Petersburg, and another in Moscow, but the same in every place—he meant the laws of humanity, the laws of nature, and the laws of God, which were the foundation of the laws of man. If in human legislation they were violated, the whole commonwealth of Christian civilised men thereby instantly acquired the right of speaking out boldly. He hoped that throughout the United Kingdom there would be a response to that great gathering, and that there was no one in England who called himself a civilised and Christian man who would have it in his heart to add by a single word to what this great, ancient, and noble people had to suffer; but that they should do all they could, by labour, by speech, and by prayer, to lessen and to keep themselves from sharing in sympathy with those atrocious abuses.

Canon Farrar, in seconding the resolution, expressed surprised at the amount of opposition which had been excited to their expression of sympathy. The names of those who had already spoken were sufficient to refute the suggestion that the movement was for the purpose of fostering animosity against Russia, and the clergymen on the platform would hold that a crime violating the first principle of their religion, which taught the universal fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man. Nothing was further from their thoughts in the action that was being taken than the idea of causing any irritation to Russia. Theirs was a perfectly friendly remonstrance addressed to a nation that had long been on a friendly footing with England. He was sure the meeting would not be in vain; for it would raise the public voice of England on the side of mercy and justice, and that voice would be expressed with no uncertain sound.

This resolution having been adopted, it was also resolved, on the motion of Professor Bryce, and seconded by Mr. Lyulph Stanley, to forward the resolutions to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, with a request that the Government would exercise its friendly influence with the Russian Government on behalf of the Jews.

It was also agreed to raise a fund in order to assist the suffering Jewish inhabitants of Russia; and at the close of the meeting donations amounting to over £15,000 were subscribed.

PRESERVATION OF ARAB MONUMENTS IN EGYPT.

The following letter has appeared in the *Times*, signed W. H. Gregory, Cairo, January 16:—

"A decree has recently appeared in the Egyptian *Moniteur*, signed by the Khedive, appointing a Commission with the object of preserving the monuments of Arab art. The first duty of the Commission is to make an inventory of all Arab monuments of artistic and historic interest; the next, to examine and approve the plans suggested for the repair and preservation of the monuments, pointing out at the same time to the Minister of Wakfs any mosques or other buildings requiring urgent and immediate attention, and to inform the same Minister of any remains which in the opinion of the Commission ought to be removed and placed in a national museum dedicated entirely to the representation of Arab art. The Minister of War is supposed to take an enlightened interest in the object indicated, and I find on the Commission, besides his name, the name of M. Baudry, the internal arrangement of whose house is the best proof of his taste and knowledge in these matters, and of Rogers Bey, whose learning in all branches of Arab art, caligraphy, numismatics, and architecture is equalled by few and surpassed by none. I regret, however, to miss the name of Yakoob Artim Bey, a gentleman well known in Cairo for the enlightened interest he takes in art, and whose presence on the Commission would have been welcomed by his colleagues as a zealous fellow-worker. There is, however, some hope that what is done will be well and efficiently done, more especially as I hear an annual sum will be voted in the Budget for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Commission, and that for this year about £7,000 will be forthcoming for the most pressing cases.

"No one who has visited Cairo a quarter of a century ago and at the present time can fail to see that this decree has not been issued one day too soon. I can well remember the appearance of Cairo and its environs some twenty-seven years back. In those days no city in the world was more characteristic, more unchanged for centuries, more intensely Oriental. You made your way on foot or on donkey-back through cool, narrow streets, your eye lingering at every step on the elegant tracery of the doorways, some of them, to use Captain Burton's expression, huge enough for Behemoth to enter in—just above your head were the 'Musharabias,' lattices that seemed to be of woven wood, and high aloft the Muezzin called the faithful to prayer from innumerable minarets, each of them worked out with the labour of love by builders who had an instinctive and unerring knowledge of graceful construction and of ingenious and various details. From a height looking down on the city the forest of these minarets seemed to vie with the forests of palms around and about them, and in the neighbourhood of the city bright blue tiles still encircled the domes of the tombs of the Caliphs, and below the Citadel were innumerable other tombs of men of note in the palmy days of Cairo, all of them more or less beautiful in form, some of them the delight of architects and painters from their rich peculiarities of structure. But these were the good old days; hardly a tile now glistens on the domes of the tombs of the Caliphs; as you pass beneath the Citadel on your way to Helwan the other tombs seem, with few exceptions, to have been swept away, and the streets of Cairo are being widened with a ruthless hand to admit the streams of hackney carriages which have, with the wealthier classes, superseded the donkeys of their fathers. Straight boulevards have taken the place of the endless turns, the infinite variety of houses, now approaching, now retreating; flat, ill-made Venetians have driven away the Musharabia lattices, the pickaxe and the crowbar seem at work from morning to night in every quarter of Cairo, and its former inhabitants are flying from their demolished houses into the ugly, rectangular, new quarter of Ismailia. Of course, Cairo cannot stand still for the sake of the lovers of art. It must, as Venice is doing, go with the times; old houses, old lattices, old mosques, old gateways must depart to meet the wants of modern civilisation. All that remains for us is to sigh over the city that was 'so lightly, beautifully built,' and to endeavour to preserve whatever the ruthless requirements of the Egyptian architect may condescend to spare.

"An admirable article appeared in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* of November on the subject of the wholesale destruction which is proceeding. It is written by M. Arthur Rhoné, a French gentleman, well known in Cairo, and who has given much attention to Arab art. He describes the various processes of degradation to which the Arab monuments are subjected. The first is to level the old structure and then rebuild it at great expense in a style called Italian Gothic. The next is partly to demolish the building, to sacrifice the beautiful ceilings, to disperse the inlaid woodwork, and then to patch it up till whatever is finished is spick and span in appearance, and the rest is left to take its chance. Such is the fate of the famous mosque El Moeyyed, dated 1420. About ten years ago its restoration was determined on. A contract was drawn up, and the contractor was bound to replace in the restored edifice the columns, the marble, and the cut stone, as having been consecrated, as it were, by the holiness of the place. As for the beams and woodwork, they were placed at his disposal to be utilised for the reconstruction. Armed with this permission, without loss of time the ceilings were torn down, the beams extracted, and the lovely woodwork, which from its carvings and illuminations would have almost formed an Arab

museum in itself, was torn from its place and cast aside. After a while, the Government, as usual, refused or was unable to pay the contractor. A law-suit took place, and the architect of the restoration was obliged to admit that the old roof beams so delicately worked had been employed as scaffolding for his masons, and that the smaller pieces of cabinet work, marqueteries, panels, and stalactitic ornament had been used to light their kitchen fires, so that not a particle remained of those wonders of grace and ingenuity which had been the glory of Cairo.

"Of the other mosques less celebrated and less rich, some are abandoned, others are on the point of being so. The mosque of Sultan Hassan, one of the grandest structures of Oriental architecture, is gradually falling into decay, while opposite to it was being reared by the late Khedive, though it has now come to a standstill, a huge, unsightly new mosque, which has already cost a prodigious amount of money and will never be finished. While lavishing these sums on this wretched structure he did not think it worth his while to spend a few thousands upon this magnificent work of former ages, the ornament of his city, but on the contrary levelled a portion of it. In almost every mosque the hand of the destroyer is visible, the ivory incrustations are chiselled out of the doors and pulpits, the rich designs in coloured marbles and mother-o'-pearl are knocked off for visitors and curiosity dealers, and large squares of mosaic work have been removed from the floor to decorate the palace of some Pasha or amateur. The guardians of these buildings have not the slightest regard for them, and I am convinced that if I set my heart on any particular inlaid work in the greater part of the less used mosques, I could have it conveyed to my hotel at nightfall for a small consideration. But this is not all; as if to add insult to injury, in a vast number of cases the colouring of time on the stone and woodwork has offended the eye of the authorities, and the most ruthless and vile wash of cobalt, vermilion, and yellow ochre has been applied with unsparing profusion, and covers the delicate traceries and all the variety of arabesques and carvings which until recently rejoiced the eye.

"As for the cupolas and minarets, with them it is not mere restoration, but all which show signs of decay are menaced. Some are levelled bodily, others have a stage or two removed and a zinc extinguisher put in their place. Some, as M. Rhoné remarks, seem every year to sink into themselves like the divisions of a telescope, and the distinctive feature of Cairo—its forest of minarets—is gradually passing away. An Arab museum, or rather a repository of Arab art, has been established in the dismantled mosque of Hakim, and thither are daily transported from the different mosques carvings in wood and stone, metal-work, tiles, and those beautiful lamps, the origin of which is so much disputed, whether it be from Damascus or from Venice. Last year only five had been secured, but on a stricter investigation seventy-four have now been discovered in various holes and corners, under sofas, in cupboards or lumber-rooms, where many of them had been stowed away to await the propitious hour when they could be conveyed to the expectant European dealer. The collection is already well deserving of representation and is increasing constantly. Let us indulge I trust the not too fond hope that this beginning of care for Arab art will not, like so many Egyptian excellent projects, be ushered into the world with a flourish of trumpets and subsequently smothered by lazy, unhandy, ignorant officials.

"I cannot conclude this letter better than with the excellent remarks of M. Rhoné:—'As we have already stated, there are still to be found in Mahomedan lands many workmen who remain imbued with the traditions of their craft. Under the direction of true architects, of artists thoroughly conversant with Arabic art, themselves under the control of a committee, these artisans would be quite able to reproduce the workmanship and to continue the works of former times, for which they alone have an instinctive and inimitable aptitude. It behoves the reigning Sovereign, who loves the traditions of his country and is deeply interested in the intellectual progress of his people, to bring about a welcome change, to make Egyptian art and Egyptian workmen abandon the sterile path they are following to-day. He has only to show a marked leaning towards the old models of the fine period of Arabic art—we should then see the national taste re-assert itself, and we should be no longer the saddened witnesses of this mania for destroying what still survives, and for copying Europe in her worst features.'"

Lord Carington, Major Powell, and the band of the Royal Bucks Militia paraded the streets of Buckingham on Thursday, beating up recruits. This practice has not been resorted to since the year 1852.

The Home Secretary on Thursday received a deputation representing the principal mining organisations, to ask for further legislation for the protection of workmen engaged in mines. Sir W. Harcourt replied that many of the objects sought could be obtained by the men through their powerful associations. Whilst expressing a belief that the present House of Commons would not extend the scope of the Employers' Liability Act, he promised to consult the inspectors to see how far some of the views of the deputation might be carried out.

Spectacles versus Blindness.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens, Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten to four. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Wolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxbridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND.

A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of a meeting held by the Free Presbytery of Glasgow, on Tuesday se'nnight, devoted to a discussion of the Disestablishment Question. He says:—

"The Presbytery is, I believe, the largest in the Church, and it ranks next to that of Edinburgh in point of influence. Both the discussion and the vote confirm in a striking way the view I presented of the Free Church position in my last letter. It is becoming more and more evident that the agitation which is being got up is the result of artificial and official forcing, and that the forcing is not being attended with much success. A member of the Court called attention to the large number of absentees, and interpreted it to signify wide-spread dislike to the present agitation. There are 192 members of the Presbytery, but only 89, or less than a half, took part in the final vote, while the successful overture was supported by only 72. The vote also confirms my assertion that the movement is mainly a clerical one, and that it is discountenanced by the laity. Only 24 elders out of a total of 91 took part in the vote, and while the overture for Disestablishment was supported by 52 clergymen, it obtained the approval of only 20 laymen. There is proof here of a revolt from priestly domination, the significance of which can be fully appreciated only by those who know how docile elders usually are in following their clergyman's lead. It is not necessary to suppose that the dissentients are opposed to Disestablishment, but it is true that very many of them are scandalised by the arguments that are being used in supporting it by the Free Church leaders and by the grounds on which the demands for it are being based.

"Principal Rainy asks the world to believe that he is being blamed for raising the question of Disestablishment. Not at all. The question was raised on good honest grounds long before he began his present crusade. That for which he is blamed is raising the question in an improper way, and buttressing his position with improper motives. Member after member of the Glasgow Presbytery got up yesterday and declared that they did not object to Disestablishment, but that they did object to the means that were being adopted to bring it about. These means are a systematic discrediting of the Established Church and the bringing against it of charges of unfaithfulness to duty and meanness in advancing its interests. The position of the voluntaries, who declare the connection between Church and State to be unlawful and sinful, is intelligible, and it can be sympathised with, because it does not imply jealousy or distrust of the existing Establishment; but that is not the Free Church ground. The Free Church maintains, in theory, that the connection between Church and State is neither unlawful nor sinful, but that the existing connection in Scotland is unjust and scandalous, because the Church established there is unsound in doctrine, lax in discipline, and unfaithful to its testimony, and is using unfair means to hinder the progress of other Churches. I have already summarised what Dr. Rainy said on this subject in the Presbytery, and he has not taken exception to any of the views ascribed to him. The only thing to which he has taken exception is a statement as to the comparative strength of the different nominations, for which I am in no sense responsible.

"As if to make assurance doubly sure, Dr. Adam has repeated in Glasgow substantially what Dr. Rainy said in Edinburgh. There can be no doubt, therefore, now as to the real position of the Free Church in this controversy. The ancient patrimony of the Scottish Church, Dr. Adam said, had been alienated from the principles to which it was originally attached. It was now enjoyed by those who had turned their backs on those principles, and so had forfeited all moral and historical right to its possession. The other Churches were entitled to demand that the national funds which they in part furnished should not be applied 'in a way fitted to hinder and counteract their efforts to advance the cause of Christ.' These words have no meaning if they do not convey a charge against the Established Church of counteracting the efforts of other Churches to advance the cause of Christ, and that charge is alleged as a ground for demanding its immediate disestablishment. But Dr. Adam went a step further. He distinctly charged the Established Church with making 'the teaching of the pulpit as broad and admission to its membership as easy as possible,' in order 'to extend its borders so as to embrace as many of the people as it can, and thus have some appearance of being national.' This is Dr. Adam's charitable way of accounting for the increasing prosperity and the growing strength of the Established Church—a strength which is growing so rapidly that if it continues, the Church, as Dr. Adam said at the Commission, will become unassailable and Disestablishment will be impossible. The Church is increasing in numbers, he says, by throwing out the bait of Broad Church preaching on the one hand and by conniving at immorality on the other. Yet the Free Church leaders complain that they are misrepresented when it is said that they are attacking the Established Church. What is even more extraordinary is, that the overthrow of this unsound and lax Church is demanded as the first step towards its union with the Free Church in a strong National Presbyterianism. How can the Free Church dare to contemplate union with a Church so radically faithless and corrupt? And on the other hand what likelihood is there of that Church seeking union with the Church that now aims at its overthrow? How is what Professor Lindsay called 'the Wall of Hate' that is now being raised up between the Churches to be got rid of? Another of Dr. Adam's charges against the Established Church was that it 'had of late exhibited in town and country, specially in the country where landlord and other influences are at its back and many things can be done with comparative impunity, a much more intolerant and aggressive spirit than formerly.' Hundreds of instances of this kind of persecution, he said, could be adduced. The meaning of this is that the Church is an intolerant and persecuting Church, and that it should be punished by being disestablished. Nothing, of course, can excuse petty persecution of the kind referred to if it really existed. But it is doubtful whether those who are inclined to indulge that spirit would be mollified by disestablishment. In any case let it be noted that disestablishment is here asked for as a penal act—as an act of vengeance.

"The counter-overture which was proposed by Professor Bruce deprecated political agitation within the Church. He counselled a spirit of quietness, confidence, patience, and charity. Dr. Bruce spoke out plainly against the methods that were being used to foment the agitation. If it were right that the Free Church should demand restitution of the benefits lost at the disruption, why had she allowed nearly forty years to pass without making this demand? The meaning of the 'Now or Never' cry of Dr. Rainy and Dr. Adam was, either that there was at present a strong Liberal Government in power, on which there was a chance of making an impression, or that the Established Church was gaining strength so rapidly that they must attack her at once if they meant to bring her down. Neither alternative was satisfactory. The former meant that the clergy were to direct their people how to vote at Parliamentary elections, as the priests do in Ireland; the latter amounted to a despairing cry, a confession of a losing cause, which could only make the Established Church grow stronger and stronger. The reduction of the rival Church might in other hands be a question of political equality; 'in their hands it was simply ecclesiastical jealousy.' Dr. Bruce said further that 'it was a ministers' movement, not a movement arising out of the heart of the people.' He reminded the Presbytery of Dr. Adam's remark at the Commission that 'failure in this movement would be disastrous.' That was with him a reason against its having been begun. Their policy as a Church should be to aim at eternal efficiency, so as to retain the affections of their people. Mr. Ross Taylor, who supported Mr. Bruce, said that the cry of 'Now or Never' really meant 'Do or Die.' He warned the leaders that 'the present agitation' was steadily producing a recoil in the public mind and awakening a feeling of sympathy in favour of the Established Church. After a discussion which lasted five hours and a half, Dr. Adam's motion was carried by 872 votes to 17."

THE CURATES' ALLIANCE.

(From the *Times*.)

Clerkenwell is said to have been so named from being the resort of poor clergymen who had to slake their thrist in the welling stream. It has therefore been appropriately chosen for a numerous congress of unbeneficed clergymen, representing, as they state, as many as ten thousand in that deplorable condition. The title of Curates' Alliance is not so appropriate, for an alliance is not the union of a class within itself, but with some other class or classes, necessarily involving loss as well as gain. When a gentleman marries, for example, he may gain much if he has made a wise choice; but in any case he loses a large part of his personal liberty. Curates, however, are unquestionably an interesting class, like governesses, younger sons, and young ladies of whom man is not worthy. They want help, and they will not be helped, for they insist on taking care of themselves. They are absolutely one-sided. They will insist on their own case. Enjoying some considerable advantages over beneficed clergy, they wish to retain them, and to add those of the beneficed clergy too—nay, much more if they can get it. It will, perhaps, be thought little better than mockery to tell curates that they are exceptionally favoured; but if the comparison be made with any other class that can be brought into comparison, this will be found the case. Of course we must dismiss from the reckoning a large proportion whose personal deficiencies preclude even a moderate degree of success, and would do so in any other department of life. Take an average curate. He has an employment of the noblest kind and universally appreciated. He has a title of honour not only still in esteem, but largely coveted. He is everywhere accepted as a gentleman. He has his own hours for work, and can take a holiday generally when he pleases. He has not to sustain a position; to respond to a thousand calls; to act the part of the old English gentleman; to tie himself for life to the most out-of-the-way and most aguish spot in the county; to bury himself in a dilapidated old parsonage costing him £50 a year to repair, and his widow, perhaps, ten times that sum for dilapidations. As soon as the curate or his wife is tired of the place, or the incumbent, or the people, or the style of service, he can give a short notice and be off. Indeed, it is so completely in the power of a curate to make himself thoroughly disagreeable, and the incumbent as well as the parish is so helpless in that case, that the curate practically can, and frequently does, dispense with notice. The curate—that is, if he has the most ordinary qualifications—has the choice of the whole kingdom, and, if he has some small means of his own, may spend as much time as he pleases in looking about him and seeing the world. If he has simply a taste for variety, he may take in succession a dozen curacies, acquiring many pleasant experiences, and perhaps useful friends.

So far as we can understand the programme of the Curates' Alliance, it does not propose to surrender any of these most unquestioned advantages. It confines itself to the more agreeable task of enumerating some agreeable additions. It proposes that the curate shall be independent of the incumbent as to his appointment and his dismissal, his work, his pay; indeed, in every respect that we can see. It proposes to abolish the rector or vicar, in the present sense of the institution, and substitute a college of which the so-called curates are to be Fellows, with a Warden—how appointed is left open to future arrangement. It proposes that there be a common fund for the payment of the 5,000 assistant clergy, whose incomes are supposed to range between £150 and £250 a year. If we strike the average at £200, this will be a million a year, which, the Curates' Alliance informs us, is only one-seventh of the whole annual income of the Church of England. The *data* on which the Alliance estimates that income at seven millions are not given. We are left to infer that the beneficed will have to hand over this million a year to the unbeneficed, as well as the management of their churches and parishes, without having, for the future, one atom of control over them. The proposal to seize a million a year, and with it the spiritual dominion of the English part of this realm, presupposes something to rest upon, some appeal, some alliance, in the correct sense of the word. Here indeed, we seem to arrive at the real sense of this apparently misused term. The Curates' Alliance, as it is fully explained, means an alliance with the democracy. The democracy, we are duly informed, are the real masters of this country. Unless the Church makes an early alliance with the democracy, it will certainly overpower the Church; and then woe to rectors, vicars, Bishops, and a good many others too! The parochial democracy is the numerical majority of the parish, and to this numerical majority it is proposed to commit the appointment, dismissal, and general regulation of the assistant curates. As the Vicar of Clerkenwell himself is also nominated by the inhabitants, we may fairly suppose that popular patronage is included in the new ecclesiastical constitution. Even this, however, signifies little where the democracy is to be the supreme authority in the Church. The Curates' Alliance does not at all share the prevailing anxiety as to the deficient supply of candidates for Orders. On the contrary, it hints very broadly at the propriety of checking the supply till the 5,000 unattached curates shall get curacies to their liking. Such, we presume, is the meaning of the coincidence between the numbers annually ordained and the annual increase of the unattached clergy. The democracy, among its other duties, will have to tell the Bishops how many new clergymen are wanted, and is to request them to stay their hands till every unattached clergyman is satisfied.

It is almost needless to observe that the scheme implies the entire absorption of the revenues of the Church, and the substitution of these colleges of democratic nominees for all other clerical orders and ranks. The 5,000 assistant clergy thus nominated and governed are to be provided not only with incomes from £150 to £250, but with residences, partly furnished, and of course kept in repair. Every such house would cost, on the average, not less than £1,500; while its furniture and the capital sum for its repairs would cost not less than £500. Here, then, are ten millions wanted at once for new clerical residences, with no other indication of available funds than the existing revenues of the Church. What, then, does all this come to? It is simply the Church of England from the curate's point of view; nay, not from the average curate's point of view, for the average curate knows better, but from the point of view taken by clerical gentlemen who see no other chance for themselves than by an appeal to the democracy. As it happens, there is no such plan of Church government in this country, though we have some variety in this respect. The Wesleyans do not choose their own ministers, or dismiss them, or keep them if they like them, or govern them. Congregationalists and Independents, in spite of their names, find it convenient to avail themselves of centres and comprehensive organisations. How an appeal to the democracy whether national or parochial, will operate it is, happily, premature to inquire. The democracy will not prevail in the Church till it has prevailed in the State; and we have not yet arrived at the threshold of that question. We cannot, then, recommend these ten thousand attached and unattached curates to turn their hopes in that direction. It is true we have nothing better to offer in the way of ecclesiastical reconstruction. Nor is it at all expedient that these gentlemen should be vexing and wearying themselves with revolutionary projects when they have so plain and useful a course laid out for them. A clergyman who really devotes himself to his work, who goes about among his people and does what he has vowed to do, is sure of acceptance and employment, even though he have his share of personal defects. He will find his work its own reward, and will have no wish to change, even if it be for some trifling addition of dignity or pay. On the other hand, so long as a clergyman spends half his time in turning over the leaves of the Clergy Lists, running his eyes up and down the columns of "curates wanted," consulting the office lists, and catching at rumoured vacancies, he will be useless, miserable, and, in the end, disagreeable also. Even a democracy will have sense enough to reject him. It is true there is much to be done, and there are even some changes to be made, before the Church of England can fulfil its own obligations and use all its gifts and powers. But these changes can no more be made simply in the interest of the curates than they can in the interest of the beneficed clergy, the hierarchy, the landowner, or the Crown. Nor are they likely to be entirely subversive of the existing alliance between all the interests concerned.

Mr. Pickering Phipps, M.P. for South Northamptonshire, while rising from family prayer on Wednesday evening, slipped and broke his leg.

Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the Council, was waited upon on Thursday morning by a deputation of Roman Catholics, with the object of asking him to use his influence with the Government in favour of making it compulsory for boards of guardians to provide Catholic priests in workhouses. Mr. Mundella told the deputation that he did not think the House of Commons would for a moment entertain such a proposal, but he would lay the matter before the President of the Local Government Board. He added that he was now in communication with Mr. Dodson on the subject of the education of children at present in workhouses, with the object of removing them from workhouse influences, and as to the advisability of placing them in schools outside of workhouses.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government is now fairly confronted with the Egyptian difficulty that it has wantonly produced. The perils of the position which has been created for Great Britain by the reckless folly that has estranged Germany, Austria, and Turkey have rapidly developed. The National party is supreme at Cairo, the Ministry of CHERIFF PASHA has been dismissed, and ARABI BEY, the notorious instrument of the intrigues hostile to French and English influence in Egypt, is in possession of power. The crisis appears, in fact, to have arrived that was feared and predicted, that the famous Identic Note was intended to avert, and that was to be met, according to the agreement entered into by Sir CHARLES DILKE on the part of the English Government with M. GAMBETTA, by a joint military intervention of the Western Powers. The regiments that were to form the French contingent were long since, according to M. GAMBETTA'S statement, designated. It would be interesting to know if the English Government has also troops ready for the Egyptian occupation. Possibly, however, the fall of M. GAMBETTA may save the Radical Government from the perilous possibilities that it has rashly risked. It is probable that the Ministry of M. DE FREYCINET will be in no degree anxious to pursue a policy of foreign adventure. And surely even in Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet there must be sufficient patriotism, sagacity, and prudence, to prevent the further pursuit of a policy that can only end disastrously. A partnership with France in the government of Egypt can under no conceivable conditions be of advantage to Great Britain. From financial control to military intervention is a step that the present Ministry has been prepared to take in the most light-hearted fashion. From military intervention to a formal protectorate the passage is slender. The end would all but inevitably be war. A policy of retreat and repudiation is congenial to Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government. In the case of Egypt there are abundant reasons for its adoption.

In addressing his constituents, the SPEAKER of the House of Commons naturally referred to the question of domestic politics in which he is personally interested, and which it is generally understood will be urged on the attention of Parliament at the opening of the Session. However, on the subject of obstruction and the proposed introduction of the *clôture* he had little that was new to say. No hint fell from him as to the proposals which the Government contemplate bringing forward, although it is reported that Sir HENRY BRAND has been consulted in the framing of these proposals. Everyone, of course, agrees in the commonplaces that the SPEAKER repeats as to the necessity of checking wanton obstruction, and everyone, too, agrees with him that "freedom of debate is the breath of the life of the "House of Commons." The problem to resolve is the reconciliation of liberty of discussion with the suppression of the tactics that the Irish Home Rulers have made familiar. What is not to be endured is that the policy of obstruction should be made the pretext for enabling a despotic Minister or a tyrannic majority to render impossible unwelcome criticism or inconvenient opposition. The SPEAKER seems to be of opinion that the rules that he framed last Session, and the system then introduced under his auspices, will sufficiently meet the acknowledged evil.

Amongst the notable speeches of the week is to be mentioned the one delivered by Mr. W. H. SMITH to his constituents. Even by Radicals the political moderation of Mr. SMITH is distinctly recognised. But the political judgments expressed by Mr. SMITH on the conduct of public affairs by the present Administration are as sweeping and severe as any of those that Radical politicians have been accustomed to describe as "hysterical" or "factious." Mr. SMITH uses language of studied moderation, but he contrives none the less to make it apparent how thorough and absolute is the condemnation he feels compelled to pass upon the administrative career of Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues. There is one point on which Conservative speakers have not laid sufficient stress in pointing out the failure of the Radical Ministers to redeem their political professions made whilst in Opposition. Little has been said on the complete absence of any attempt to realise the ideal of economical government which Mr. GLADSTONE depicted whilst he stigmatised the bloated expenditure of a Conservative Ministry. Mr. SMITH shows that, so far from effecting retrenchment, the Radical Ministry has increased expenditure and increased taxation. Last year the Radical Government spent £1,400,000 more than was spent during the concluding year of the Conservative Administration. And Mr. GLADSTONE has imposed additional taxation to the extent of £1,917,000 yearly. So much for the difference between Radical promise and Radical performance.

After all the election at Preston has not passed off without a contest. Although the Liberal party in the borough was for long unable to discover a candidate to court a certain defeat, Mr. SIMPSON, a person of facile opinions and accommodating principles, was at last good enough to come forward and espouse the cause of Radicalism. Preston Liberals rallied vigorously round Mr. SIMPSON, with the result that Liberalism suffered an even more crushing defeat than was inflicted upon it when Mr. ECROYD won his great victory. Mr. CECIL RAIKES was elected by a majority of more than eighteen hundred votes, and the result of the contest seems to show that the supporters of the Government continue to fall away, and that the Conservative party in the great English constituencies is growing stronger and stronger as time passes. On the whole, Liberals have not much cause for satisfaction in the indications that are afforded of the feeling of the electors towards Liberalism. It is somewhat amusing to find that the Irish electors are enabling distinguished Radicals like Sir CHARLES DILKE and Professor BRYCE to gain a practical experience of the "*clôture*." The interesting Irish methods of expressing political opinion and carrying on political agitation have been exemplified at the recent Liberal meetings at Chelsea and the Tower Hamlets. Sir CHARLES DILKE, with the aid of coercion carried out by a small army of policemen, was enabled to deliver his address. Professor BRYCE, less happy in the protection of the civil power, seems to have been reduced to silence. On the whole it appears as if the Irish vote that carried the boroughs in 1880 for the Liberal party will scarcely lend itself at the approaching General Election to the fresh triumph of Mr. GLADSTONE'S ideas on the government of Ireland.

The meeting that was held at the Mansion House to protest against the Jewish atrocities possessed in an exceptional degree a representative character. The Church of England was represented by the Bishop of LONDON and the Bishop of OXFORD; on behalf of the Church of Rome Cardinal MANNING attended, and eloquently expressed the universal horror that the cruelties of which the Jews have been the victims excite. The venerable Earl of SHAFTESBURY once more came forward to speak for a cause that appeals so strongly to the great principles of philanthropy that he has devoted the energies of his life to advance. Mr. BRYCE and Mr. LYULPH STANLEY expressed the feelings of the English Liberals, whilst Mr. HUBBARD was an exponent of the sympathies of English Conservatives with the victims of Russian persecution. There is practical unanimity in England in the condemnation passed on the people that practise, and the Government that permits, the horrors that have recently been perpetrated in Russia. There are obvious reasons, however, why the English Ministry will not move by diplomatic means in the question. It is not only that Mr. GLADSTONE will shrink from the tacit admission that his glorification of Russia as a great civilising power was a conscious imposture or an ignorant illusion; but because his own Ministry is responsible for the existence of anarchy in Ireland, supported by horrors and outrages not less atrocious than those that were so indignantly denounced at the Mansion House.

The downfall of M. GAMBETTA'S Cabinet was followed, at the interval of a few hours, by the formation of a new Ministry under the presidency of M. de FREYCINET. The success achieved by M. de FREYCINET at the recent senatorial elections was a virtual vote of confidence given to him by the intelligent classes of the French people, and practically designated him as the head of the new Administration. M. de FREYCINET secured the co-operation of the leading statesmen in the Republican ranks that was denied to M. GAMBETTA, and has the advantage of having as his colleagues men of established reputation like M. LEON SAY, M. JULES FERRY, and M. TIRARD. The new Administration is one that apparently aspires to give France peace abroad and tranquillity at home, and will thus commend itself to the public opinion that was terrified by the prospect which M. GAMBETTA'S control of the Government offered of foreign war and domestic revolution. The programme that M. de FREYCINET and his colleagues propose to France is essentially unambitious. All adventures are to be shunned. The revision of the Constitution is to be abandoned. The project for the conversion of the Rentes is given up. The scheme for the purchase of the railroads by the State is likewise surrendered. The new Cabinet prefers to confine itself to the work of carrying on the government of the country. Its unpretending policy will commend itself to the mass of the French people, and it is likely to enjoy a more stable existence than has fallen to the lot of recent Cabinets in France.

RADICAL TYRANNY.

If anything could disturb Mr. GLADSTONE's prodigious self-confidence it should be the fall of a Minister so closely resembling himself as M. GAMBETTA. Both are eminent masters of rhetoric, and of little else to entitle them to political distinction. Personally M. GAMBETTA has done something to establish his claim on the sympathy of his countrymen. He suffered in the siege of Paris, escaped in a balloon, and fought the conquerors, after a fashion, in the field. Our own PREMIER has known nothing worse than exclusion from office: his balloon is a metaphorical one, and his battles are all of the hustings. We are not aware that either ever added anything to the real good of his country: certainly Mr. GLADSTONE can point to no measure of his which has conferred a lasting benefit on any portion or class of the British Empire. He has destroyed a good deal in Ireland, and put much in peril abroad which the nation has been accustomed to value; but so far we have nothing but his own word for the advantage.

Washed up into power by a wave of the Democracy, both Ministers have struggled for a foothold against the retreating waters, and after the same fashion. The *scrutin de liste* of the one and the *clôture* of the other mean the personal government of the Minister. M. GAMBETTA would not begin the salvation of the Republic till he had secured himself against a rejection of his favours by muzzling the object of them. The indispensable preliminary was to bring the Chambers and the constituencies under his own control: till she had shut her eyes as well as opened her mouth France was to have none of M. GAMBETTA's good things.

This has proved too much for French credulity. With all her admiration for the PRIME MINISTER'S eloquence, the Republic prefers to be her own mistress and lose her great deliverer. The French are beyond question more logical in their politics than ourselves; but the slowest Saxon in the House of Commons can hardly fail to be stirred by the example. If Republicans in France can spare M. GAMBETTA, and find their political prospects all the pleasanter at home and abroad, it is hard to say what part of the British Empire would be inconsolable under the loss of Mr. GLADSTONE.

The picture drawn in the *Quarterly Review*, in its article on the "Liberal Work of Two "Years," is by no means overcharged. In Ireland, in South Africa, in Afghanistan, in Egypt, in the Councils of Europe, our position and prospects are notoriously worse than under the BEACONSFIELD Administration. The policy has been everywhere the same—an alternation of bullying and cowardice. In Ireland the Government have ruined the landlords without conciliating any other class. In Africa the Boers are their only friends, and they despise their benefactors. Afghanistan—a prey to their pusillanimity, and groaning under the ferocious rule of the barbarian to whom they delivered it over—will soon again prove a serious danger to India. The GAMBETTA-GLADSTONE Alliance in Egypt threatens to involve us in new dangers; while the Commercial Treaty, of which it was the price, falls with GAMBETTA, or can only be secured by reducing our demands. Germany and Austria care no longer for the English Alliance so cordially embraced at Berlin. Holy Russia is Mr. GLADSTONE's only friend in Europe; and her favour is contingent upon shutting our eyes to her advances towards India, and holding our tongues on her persecution of the Jews. The pamphleteer who flung the "Bul-"garian Horrors" at the head of Lord BEACONSFIELD is of opinion that the outrages of the Jews will be best left to the Goverment under which they were perpetrated!

Doubtless Mr. GLADSTONE still considers himself indispensable to the good government of the country, and will conscientiously push the *clôture* as indispensable to him. We are quite prepared to see its rejection followed by a Dissolution, which will certainly reduce, and may not improbably annihilate, his majority. His faith is magnificent; he will still believe in himself. Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE will still express his horror that any one should seek to overthrow his father's Ministry. But there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. Many people would feel more comfortable under a Government less eloquent and less harassing. No one, we should hope, is disposed to buy Mr. GLADSTONE at his own price, though the rest of the Cabinet be flung in for nothing.

THE RADICAL FOREIGN POLICY.

De l'audace, et encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace is a political maxim that the English Radical is as much inclined to put in practice as the French Revolutionist. Sir CHARLES DILKE doubtless laboured under difficulties in the selection of the subjects on which to deliver his annual address to his constituents. A review of the domestic policy of the Government scarcely offered materials for appealing to the applause and approval of Chelsea Radicalism. And there were manifest objections to discussing Irish topics. Sir CHARLES DILKE resolved, with considerable sagacity, to speak on the foreign policy of the Government, for which he is officially responsible; and after the favourite Ministerial policy of coercion had been applied, with the aid of the police, to the Irish malcontents who were present, he was able to address an audience who knew nothing of what he talked about and cared less. There was a vast audacity, however, in directing at the present time public attention to the Radical foreign policy, and claiming, as Sir CHARLES DILKE ventured to claim, that, on foreign questions at least of the Ministry, the Conservative party found little cause for hostile criticism. Sir CHARLES DILKE affected to discover that there was even a general recognition of the success of the Radical foreign policy, and pointed to the silence of recent Conservative speakers on foreign affairs in proof of his hypothesis. Really, if the supreme interest and importance of the Irish question, and the consideration of the crimes and blunders that have made up the Irish policy of Radicalism, engross the attention of public speakers just as they engross the attention of the country, it is not thence to be inferred that the Ministerial foreign policy is regarded with approval. No time has been lost, however, in rebuking the unwarrantable affectation of complacency in which Sir CHARLES DILKE saw fit to indulge; and Mr. BOURKE has already pointed out how grave and wide-reaching the objections are that have, from the first, been urged against the foreign policy of Radicalism, and how entirely they have been justified by events.

The one salient result of the foreign policy that has been pursued since Mr. GLADSTONE acceded to office is, that Great Britain has been left without an ally in Europe. The alliance with Austria and Germany that was practically concluded by Lord BEACONSFIELD, and that was at once a security for the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and a guarantee that British interests would not be disregarded in possible European complications, was forthwith overthrown by Mr. GLADSTONE; at the same time Turkey became aware that the British Government was avowedly hostile to Turkish rule, and, in consequence, the Mohammedan influence that is so powerful through Asia and Africa was thrown into sullen opposition to England. Russia seized the opportunity of the advent to power of a Ministry of which Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr BRIGHT were leading members, to further prosecute its advance in Central Asia. France, if it has not concluded a favourable Commercial Treaty, has at least contrived to entangle England in engagements in Egypt that threaten future disaster. Isolation in Europe and a French partnership in Egypt are not results on which Sir CHARLES DILKE can with justice congratulate the Ministry or the country.

But if the chief results of the Radical foreign policy are so unhappy, the details of the policy are equally unsatisfactory. Sir CHARLES DILKE indulges in sarcasm on the prophecies that the conduct of foreign affairs by Mr. GLADSTONE's Ministry would result in war. His audience were unacquainted with the Austrian Red-Book, and were consequently not aware how tragically near to accomplishment these prophecies were. There is not much cause for satisfaction in the results attained at so terrible a risk. The cession of Dulcigno was to give tranquillity on the shores of the Adriatic, but at this very time a fierce warfare is raging, of which the ultimate result will not improbably be the extinction of the turbulent principality of Montenegro as an independent Power. Equally little cause is there for the Government to boast of its share in the settlement of the question of the Greek frontier. If Sir CHARLES DILKE ignores, the world has not forgotten, that Greece received none of that accession of territory which Mr. GLADSTONE's Government struggled for, and that its new frontier is simply that which was agreed to by Lord BEACONSFIELD at the Congress of Berlin.

But if these dead issues scarcely afford cause for a complacent retrospect, is there anything in the present position of foreign affairs that the Government can congratulate itself upon? The dangers and difficulties of the situation in Egypt are notorious. Sir CHARLES DILKE says that the partnership with France that at present exists was entered into by the Conservative Administration. But there is all the difference in the world between the joint financial control that Lord SALISBURY acceded to, and the policy of a military protectorate that was in effect accepted by Lord GRANVILLE in the famous Identic Note. By Lord SALISBURY the sovereign rights of the Sublime Porte were carefully recognised. By Lord GRANVILLE they have been contumeliously disregarded. Lord SALISBURY's policy was distinctly Conservative of the interests of all—Lord GRANVILLE's policy is not less distinctly subversive and revolutionary. On the Commercial Treaty by which the English working classes are likely to judge the foreign policy of the Government, Sir CHARLES DILKE had only hopes to hold forth; but it is at least satisfactory to know that no Treaty offering less advantages than the Treaty that is about to expire will be accepted. But even a satisfactory Commercial Treaty with France may be purchased too dearly, and it would be folly to ignore the rumours that concessions by France on questions of tariff have been bought at the price, that may well be held ruinous, of acquiescence in French designs in Tunis, Egypt, and Syria. On these questions Parliament will ask to be enlightened, even although it is certain that Ministers will preserve as far as possible the mystery of the secret negotiations of which common report accuses them.

Reviews.

THE SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY.*

This is the concluding volume of a noble undertaking, wisely planned and faithfully carried out. The only fault is the excess of zeal into which commentators, like policemen, are apt to be tempted. We should have been grateful for less than ten of these bulky volumes; but, at all events, they contain nothing that is not good of its kind, and comprise all that is really valuable in modern biblical scholarship. Lord Ossulton, the Speaker who initiated the work, would probably have been well satisfied with a less ambitious design; but though not spared to see the completion, he had the satisfaction of witnessing a highly successful progress.

To the Archbishop of York belongs the merit of reducing the conception to practice, by forming the committee to select the writers and editor. So admirably was this part of the work effected, that when these were settled and the plan arranged no further aid was needed from committee or chairman. "From first to last (the Editor tells "us) the work has proceeded without any clash or "danger of disruption; and, as now presented to "the public, it affords an attestation to the sub-"stantial unity of principles which underlies all "superficial divergencies of opinion within our "Church."

This is much to say, and to no one is the result more creditable than to the Editor who reports it. Canon Cook has been all through the stroke oar and captain of the crew. Without interfering with the actual work of his colleagues, he has exercised a vigilant supervision, involving the perusal of every contribution, to ensure that nothing important was accidentally left unnoticed. Undertaking at the outset the Book of Job, a large part of Exodus, the Psalms, and Habakkuk, were thrown upon him by the death of the persons selected, besides completing the Synoptic Gospels left unfinished by the lamented Dean Mansel, and the Gospel of St. Luke handed over to him by the Bishop of St. David's on his elevation to the Episcopate. Work of this solid kind, steadily and noiselessly pursued for eighteen years, constitutes an unparalleled claim on our admiration and gratitude.

The Archbishop of York more than fulfilled his obligation as a contributor, in the magnificent introduction to the Synoptic Gospels which we noticed at the publication of the first New Testament volume. Of the other Prelates originally announced the late Bishop of St. David's is the only failure. Bishops Harold Browne, Lord A. Hervey, Jacobson, Jackson, Alexander, have well and duly done the work allotted them. Two who are now Bishops were lost by their elevation to the Sees of Durham and Truro. These and the late Dean Jeremie are the only absolute failures among the Second Order. Dean Johnson and Mr. Bullock had completed their tasks, and Archdeacon Rose and Mr. Thrupp had made good progress, before they were removed by death. The rest—the Rev. Samuel Clarke, Chancellor Espin, Canon Rawlinson, Canon C. J. Elliott, Dean Plumptre, Prebendary Kingsbury, Dr. Kay, Dean Smith, Dr. Currey, Prebendaries Huxtable, Gandell, Meyrick, Canon Drake, Professors Westcott and Evans, Dr. Gifford, Rev. J. Waite, Deans Howson and Scott, and Archdeacon Lee—still live to enjoy the honours they have earned. To them have been added Dean Gwynn, of Raphoe and Professor Lumby.

A Commentary by various hands cannot of course possess the perhaps doubtful merit of "uniformity." Scott's is a great work—a prodigy of individual zeal and labour; but we do not want the inspired writers to be fused in an uninspired crucible, and we are not more enamoured of the judgment by majorities, adopted in the Judicial Committee and the Revised Version. We prefer to hear our judges and critics *seriatim*; it gives more reality to the consensus, and even a collision may strike out a new light.

The Speaker's is not a Commentary in disguise, as the Revised Version is. The English text is left untouched; corrections and improved translations being relegated to the notes. All the benefits of a Revised Version are here without any of its evils. Very many, probably the great majority, of the new translations here suggested appear in the Revised Version, proving how little need there was for a "Company" of all denominations to discover them. The hundreds of frivolous, damaging changes *not* in the Commentary, show the mistake of announcing a meet to hunt for corrections. The Commentary is beyond all question an honour to the English Church. The Revised Version may be something else. What strikes us in both is the little real value of all that modern scholarship has to contribute to our English Bible. A few passages—not many—are better translated; a good many receive confirmation from discoveries in Palestine, Assyria, and Egypt. These are substantial advantages, which might all be collected in less than one of these ten volumes. The rest is mostly occupied in explaining the sacred writer's meaning, or disputing some other exposition. This, too, may be useful to refute the "higher criticism" of unbelievers, which might otherwise unsettle the English reader. The fuss and noise of pedantic Revisers groping in uncials, and chattering of tenses, only spoil the beauty without adding a scintilla to the meaning of the Authorised Version. The Churchman who knows and loves his English Bible will be often irritated, seldom enlightened, by this trumpeted Revision. To master the *Speaker's Commentary* would bring him a vast accession of useful knowledge; but we doubt if he would find, after all, that he had greatly enlarged his insight into the Word of God.

In this final volume, the biggest of the ten, we have the two extremes of expository method. Dr. Kay's close pithy exegesis of the Hebrews might well have been expanded; while Archdeacon Lee should have been lopped of at least half his learning on the Apocalypse. The Editor was wrong to let anyone overcome his reluctance to enlarge the average space. The Archdeacon has doubtless mastered the widely different systems of interpretation, ancient and modern, to which he has devoted many years of study. But the English reader has neither the qualifications, nor the wish, to share his learning. To parade them all before him is like bidding him to pick out the right man from a gang of convicts. Some people never can discriminate; they will forget which is the right explanation, or, frightened at the number, give it up as an insoluble enigma.

Of the Catholic Epistles, St. James falls to the Dean of Rochester; I. Peter, to the Editor; II. Peter and Jude, to Professor Lumby; and I., II., and III. John, to the Bishop of Derry. The first amply avenges the Apostle—for so he rightly holds the Bishop of Jerusalem—from the fanaticism of Luther. The second thoroughly refutes the pretended antagonism between Petrine and Pauline Christianity, by bringing out the perfect harmony of the Epistle with the teaching of St. Paul, the chief Evangelist of the regions to which it was sent. Any discrepancy would have been fatal to the faith, which was to be their stay in the approaching persecution. St. Peter reaffirms the Pauline doctrine at every point. The Epistles to the Romans and Ephesians were evidently in his mind, and his language is chosen expressly to accord with the great Apostle of the Gentiles. This is so undeniable that the critics, who invented the antagonism, now dispute the authenticity of one of the best attested writings of the New Testament, on no other ground than that it refutes their fiction. The authenticity of the Second Epistle is clearly demonstrated by Professor Lumby, who considers it to be of earlier date than St. Jude's; the similarity observed in the latter being due to an expansion of the cautions contained in the former. With less success he controverts the identification of Jude and his brother James with the two Apostles of the same names, which we agree with the editor in holding to be next to certain. Bishop Alexander has a congenial theme in the Epistles of the Disciple whom Jesus loved.

To review a work of this description is obviously out of the question: its merits will be more and more apparent as it comes to be studied with the attention it deserves.

* *Holy Bible (Speaker's Commentary): New Testament.* Vol. IV.—London: John Murray.

A SOUTH AMERICAN RAMBLE.*

Under the title of *Between the Amazon and the Andes* Mrs. Mulhall has published a very interesting volume descriptive of her travels in the Pampas, Gran Chaco, Paraguay, and Matto Grosso. The statement which she makes in her preface that the book possesses "no literary "merit" will be by no means accepted as correct by her readers; and it is not at all from any want of literary merit that we should hesitate to accord to it a high place in the literature of travel. She has told with much vigour and spirit the narrative of her journey through regions which are certainly "fresh fields and pastures new" to the English traveller; nor can we contest her claim to have been the first Englishwoman to penetrate the heart of South America, travelling for thousands of miles through untrodden forests seeing the Indian tribes in their own hunting grounds, visiting the ruined shrines of the Jesuit Missions, and ultimately reaching a point whence she beheld the waters flowing down in opposite directions to the Amazon and the La Plata. Such a story as this, even if less well told than it has been by Mrs. Mulhall, could hardly fail to prove attractive; and, told as it has been by her in admirable English with

* *Between the Amazon and the Andes.* By Mrs. M. G. Mulhall.—London: Edward Stanford, 1881.

much vigour and graphic power, we cannot be surprised that it should claim a high place among the books of travel of the day. All that she herself saw may be accepted with unquestioning faith; but—and it is this *but* which makes us qualify our praise—we cannot help fancying that she lent rather too ready an ear to the travellers' tales which were proffered for her acceptance. With the recollection how often, in similar cases, the traveller has been proved to be right and the critic wrong, we feel of course some hesitation in giving expression to the incredulity which, as representing the general reader, we cannot help feeling. But the demands which the author makes upon our credulity are somewhat exacting, and, at all events, to stay-at-home folks the familiarity with revolutions and with various strange phenomena connected with man and with the lower animals displayed by the writer, either as the result of her own experience or of that of others on whom she relies, is rather startling. Her "first revolution" she encounters in Uruguay; and we cannot be surprised at the statement that it impressed her more than any that she has since seen. Doubtless, with revolutions, as well as everything else, familiarity breeds contempt; but we may be allowed to doubt if, even between the Amazon and the Andes, a ten years' experience could so familiarise the resident with them as Mrs. Mulhall would have us believe. Nor is it only the abnormal development of the human beings with which she has to deal which rather startles the stay-at-home reader. Ostriches which peck the bolts out of iron bridges which happen by chance to have been left unrivetted, and clouds of locusts which so impede the progress of a train that it becomes necessary for the passengers to turn out and clear the wheels every half-hour, form rather a large draft upon our belief. If we swallow these, we can hardly strain at the mullet which the boatmen on the Parana catch, "without either rod or net, "by tapping against the side of their canoes, "when the fish, being frightened, leap out of the "water and fall into the canoe;" or "the jaguar, "who gets upon a projecting bough, and from "time to time strikes the water with his tail so as "to imitate the sound which the fruit on the "bank makes as it drops, and persuades the fish "to spring forward, when it catches them with its "paw." This Mrs. Mulhall does not profess to have seen herself; but she saw some men skinning a huge alligator, and when they had half-completed the process the animal slipped though the rope which held him and plunged into the water; and she also witnessed the feat of a Guato shooting fish. The author claims to be the first European lady who ever reached Cuyabà, which is about 2,500 English miles from Buenos Ayres. It is certainly curious to think of so large a city, possessing a palace which reminded the visitor of Santarem in Portugal, a Cathedral, and many other important public buildings, being so completely isolated from the rest of the world, and possessing apparently no *raison d'être*. To reach it was a work of some peril and no little discomfort. But peril and discomfort alike are encountered in a Mark Tapley spirit by Mrs. Mulhall. Let us quote her experiences in the last part of her journey, which, at the same time, will show the reader how ingeniously she combines instruction with the undoubted amusement of her narrative:—

> Going ashore at sunrise for a walk through the forest, we were told by the Indians that if we could get through, as far as San Antonio, it would save us ten hours' voyage by canoe. We took four Guana Indians for guides, all of us armed with long sticks to keep off snakes, and for some distance followed a track but little trodden through a beautiful dense forest. Wherever it was necessary to clear our way the Indians went in front, cutting right and left with their knives. The further we advanced the thicker became the woods; and we were also impeded by a close grass which grew to a great height, as well as by the parasites that hung like ropes from the trees, sometimes curling round us so much that we had to extricate each other by cutting the creepers. Now and then we saw glimpses of blue sky through the network of leaves and branches, in which were numbers of monkeys and parrots that seemed as if they would ask us what business we had in their dominions. The ground was soft, and sometimes the marks were recognised by the Indians as those of jaguars and tapirs. My hat was knocked off by a web which stretched from one tree to another, and belonged to a large hairy spider sitting not far from its work. The largest kind of these spiders is like a good-sized crab, and subsists by catching birds. Some friends of mine who were dining one day in a verandah saw one of these monster "tarantulas" crossing the floor, and threw his fork at it, the spider going off with the fork sticking in him. The Indians told me this kind was not so venomous as a smaller one abounding in these forests. What a pity the spiders do not eat up the mosquitoes, which tormented us fearfully! We found plenty of wild honey in the trees, and lizards innumerable crossed our path at every step. We killed a snake of a lovely crimson colour. The woods resounded with the singing of the yapb, a bird resembling a thrush, but black, with yellow on the tips of the wings; it imitates every other bird in the forest, but differs from the common mocking-bird in having a note peculiarly its own. When it sings it swings from the branch of a tree with its head down, and ruffles up all its beautiful plumage. Its nest is a wonderful construction, hanging from the very highest bough of the tallest trees, attached, as it were, by the slightest cordage, which, although exposed to the most violent hurricanes, is never known to break. The Indians caught me some butterflies, one of which had the figure "88" distinctly marked on its wings. Suddenly the guide ahead of us made a sign for us not to move, and two large jaguars crossed the path; but whether they did not see us, or did not like to attack us, they continued their march, and we went on our way rejoicing.

Shortly before the travellers thus took to the land they had seen an alligator going off with a boa constrictor, about twelve feet long, in his jaws, which wriggled about as the alligator swam off holding him by the middle, and had also been witnesses of a very interesting scene of ant life which may be commended to the attention of Sir John Lubbock. These are but a few out of the many curious episodes of natural history which Mrs. Mulhall records, and we are glad that the exceptional opportunities which she had of making acquaintance with the country between the Andes and the Amazon should have been so well employed. She says, and says truly, that in no journey by land or water can so much of the interior life of South America be seen as in the ascent of the rivers Paranà and Paraguay into the province of Matto Grosso. That ascent she accomplished with unusual facility, as she was fortunate enough to make acquaintance with Madame Hermes, the wife of the President—ought not this to be the Governor?—of Matto Grosso, at whose disposal the Brazilian Government had placed a small gunboat to enable her to join her husband. In this vessel the author and Madame Hermes proceeded up the Paranà, which she compares with the Nile and the largest rivers of Europe, very much to the disadvantage of the Old World, and finally reached Curumbà, the very heart of South America, where ordinary navigation ceases. Here most travellers pause, being deterred from proceeding further by the awful heat, the want of food, or the slow rate of travelling. Canoes manned by tame Indians, who push up stream with poles, and if short of provisions have to live on chance monkeys which they may have the luck to shoot, form the ordinary method of conveyance, and it takes them twenty-four days to reach Cuyabà. Mrs. Mulhall and Madame Hermes were more fortunate, having placed at their disposal a little steam launch belonging to some merchants; but, even under these exceptionally favourable circumstances their journey, was very different from a run up the Thames in a similar vessel. In addition to her narrative of this most interesting expedition, which is still more interesting from the admirable manner in which it is described, the author gives in her appendix a history of the rise and fall of the Jesuit Missions in the region which she has visited, and we cannot wonder at her characterising their story as one of the noblest and saddest episodes in the history of mankind. To the present day the ruins of the great churches, the remains of the sculpture and the wood-carving executed by the natives under the superintendence of their Christian teachers, attest the widespread influence exercised in this part of the world by that "Jesuit Republic" which Voltaire himself proclaimed to be "the triumph of humanity." The only relic of the great work thus done, which still remains in a good state of preservation, is the Church of Santa Rosa, built in 1698, standing in the midst of a village where many of the houses are now only inhabited by tigers and other wild beasts. It is, however, by no means to the ravages of such wild beasts alone that the present state of the district which lies between the Andes and the Amazon is to be attributed. It is evident that, like the mother country in the earlier part of the century, it may be described as "the purple "laud where law secures not life." The so-called civilised element is hardly to be distinguished from the noble savage who yet runs wild in woods; and how important an element in South American matters the latter is, may be gathered from the casual mention made by the author of her arrival at a post house on the Tunyan river, where they found the six corpses of the murdered inmates, their wounds still fresh, and some hot embers in an outhouse used as a kitchen, showing how short was the time which had elapsed since the visit of the marauding Indians. Such little episodes as this show that South America is not just at present suited for a playground for the ordinary traveller, and that it will be some time before personally-conducted tourists can range at will among the rare scenes of beauty which it presents. But this very consideration adds the more value to so excellent and spirited a description of a journey in the regions *Between the Andes and the Amazon* as is here supplied. Some capital maps and picturesque illustrations of river scenery add to its value and its attraction.

CHARLES LOWDER.*

The life of Charles Lowder was one that deserved to be perpetuated in a biography such as that before us, and to find such a sympathetic biographer as the pages of this volume reveal has been no small advantage. This and his own account of the Mission in St. George's in the East, of which he was the head and heart, are records of a good man's life which will encourage others to follow in the footprints which he has left behind him, as he followed in the footprints of a Master who "went about "doing good." It was this Divine life which was always before the eyes of Charles Lowder, which animated him with zeal, which heartened him when most weighed down by work and disappointment and nerved him to a work unparalleled in our own days: the conversion of a district the most cheerless and a population the most depraved and lawless which London presented.

Charles Fuge Lowder, the son of Charles Lowder, a banker at Bath, was born in that city in 1820. At the age of seven he was put to a day school kept by the Rev. Harvey Marriott, and at fifteen was entered at King's College School, London, then under the care of Dr. Major. Here his stedfastness of character and his unflinching principles drew the attention of his master, and gave omen of a life to be distinguished in a remarkable degree for these characteristics. In 1840, after an unsuccessful competition for a scholarship at University College, Oxford, he was entered at Exeter College in that University. At that moment the whole theological world was stirred by the teaching of the leaders of what is known as the Oxford Movement—Edward Bouverie Pusey, John Keble, and John Henry Newman, whose preaching he seems to have attended with regularity. In the second year of his Oxford residence the failure of the bank in which his father was a partner threatened to cut short his University career. Happily for himself and for the Church, the generosity of a friend furnished him with the necessary funds to complete his Oxford education and enabled him to take his degree of B.A. in Easter, 1843. In the examination for that degree he was placed in the second class for Classics and obtained a honorary fourth in Mathematics. With this his residence at the University closed; for, though invited to stand for a fellowship at his college, he declined to compete for that post from distrust of his chances of attaining it. The successful candidate on the occasion was the present Lord Chief Justice Coleridge.

A few months after taking his degree, in September, 1843, he was ordained by Bishop Denison, acting on behalf of the infirm Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the curacy of Walton-cum-Street, near Glastonbury, at the nomination of the rector, Lord John Thynne. The spirit in which he entered upon his clerical duties may best be illustrated by an extract from a letter to his father:—

> It was a great comfort to me, I assure you, in taking upon myself the solemn vows which I have just done, to think that I not only shared in the prayers of the Church in general with those who were with me admitted to this office in the Church, but that there were also many friends and families by whom I was more especially called to mind and commended to the guidance of God's Holy Spirit. It required, indeed, such an assurance to support me in the thought of the great responsibility which (particularly in the present state of the Church) is laid upon the shoulders of its ministers, and I can only pray, and desire the prayers of others also, that the same Holy Spirit who has led me to seek this office may give me grace, in the words of St. Paul, so to use that office that I may purchase "to myself a good degree."

At Street Mr. Lowder had for his fellow-curate Mr. Merriman, now Bishop of Graham's-town, who was then preparing for his future labours in South Africa, and who seems to have infected Mr. Lowder with a desire for mission work in the colonies. The failure of his scheme of removal with the members of the family to New Zealand and of a subsequent invitation to undertake mission duties in Natal led him to turn away from the life of hardness he had contemplated in the colonies for a life of at least equal hardness and of greater self-sacrifice in the East of London. For some reason he was unable to receive a title for Priest's Orders at Street, and he obtained the chaplaincy of the workhouse at Axbridge, and on this title was, in December, 1844, ordained by Bishop Denison in Wells Cathedral. In September of the following year he resigned this charge and accepted the second curacy of Tetbury in the diocese of Gloucester. In 1851 he accepted the curacy of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, under the Hon. Robert Liddell, where he remained during five eventful years, the history of which is told in three interesting chapters, taken up, however, as it seems to us, more with the actions and feelings of Mr. Skinner, the senior curate of St. Barnabas, than with those of Mr. Lowder. During a visit to Yvetôt in 1854, he read with much interest the *Life of St. Vincent de Paul*, by Abelly, and the influence of this upon Mr. Lowder's future life was soon evidenced. In 1856 he accepted the invitation of Mr. Bryan King to undertake a mission in that huge and neglected parish. Into this work, seemingly except to the eye of faith hopeless, he threw himself with his accustomed energy and perseverance. After an effort to obtain a disused Danish church in Wellclose-square, in the parish of St. George, and to establish a mission-house in that district, in which he was defeated chiefly by the defection of his fellow-workers, he succeeded in renting a house in Calvert-street, at the opposite end of the parish, and here the rest of his life was spent.

Rightly to understand the influence which Mr. Lowder obtained over the population placed under his charge and to estimate the character and greatness of his work, requires that the reader should have some knowledge of the nature of that population. Lying off Ratcliffe-highway and the river, cut off on the west from the parish of Ratcliffe by the long drear wall of the London Docks, and bounded on the south by the Thames, was a district composed of houses of ill fame, disreputable liquor shops, marine store shops where stolen goods were always welcome, and where a degraded and criminal population, male and female, shocked respectability and even ordinary vice and defied the police. It was a region given over to ruffianly thieves and the vilest prostitutes; it was known to outer decency by the savagery and frequency of the murders perpetrated there, for its numerous suicides, and for the suspicions of secret assassination in the dens with which it abounded. Peaceful passengers shunned its tortuous lanes and narrow streets. Here Charles Lowder laboured at first in the "hired house," where he lived with his curates. In the largest room of this house was his first chapel. In the waste ground, called a garden, belonging to this house he erected an iron church when his congregation outgrew the narrow limits of his room. Here he laboured, here he summoned the poor destitute to service, here he gathered one by one a body of humble earnest worshippers, here he prepared for Confirmation those who on his coming hardly knew of a God except to point an oath and give a zest to blasphemy, here he led penitents to the feet of the Saviour and spake of Christian hope, and planted hopes and faith in the hearts of those whose lives up to his coming was one long sin; here for a time was church and dwelling-house until in answer to his faith and prayers a sufficient sum was raised by those who had marked and appreciated his work to allow of his building the present stately church of St. Peter's, Old Gravel-lane, with its ample schools and mission-houses and the homes of other parochial institutions.

In noticing thus inadequately this biography of a noble life we are able to contrast the Old Gravel-lane of to-day with that of Old Gravel-lane forty years ago. In noticing the *Life of Charles Lowder*, we can recall his first sermon preached in London in an out-of-the-way City church; we have seen in the parish which he created the children, who but for him would have been reared in hopeless misery and degrading sin, clustering around him at the close of the service of the church and literally "plucking his gown to "share the good man's smile." We have been privileged to mark the reverence with which old and young regarded him, who had given up all for them, who, loving domestic life, was yet content to sacrifice all home ties, who was unmoved by the attractions of West-end life, who shrank not from the violence with which his first ministrations in the East were attended, who voluntarily turned from the friends whose converse could lend refined charms to ordinary life, to herd with the outcasts, to labour for the dissolute, to pray for the impenitent, to instruct the ignorant. Here, in this volume, we can trace him in his wonderful career until calmly he found death in a Tyrolese cottage, in a country whither he had gone to seek a renewal of health, impaired by his constant and heavy labours at St. Peter's by the London Docks. Here the reader may mark what can be done by an earnest God-fearing man, and how such labours are blessed by the Good Shepherd. It was not commanding intellect, it was not irresistible genius, it was not boundless wealth, which enabled him to accomplish what he did; but better, more effectual than all these, it was much zeal, much faith, abundant prayer, unwearied patience, unhesitating self-sacrifice, and the keeping ever before his eyes the example of Him who came to seek and to save that which was lost.

We have only noted the connection of Mr. Lowder with Old Gravel-lane. It is impossible to do justice to that—his life's—work without entering into detail to such an extent as we are hardly justifiable in doing, either with respect to the space at our disposal or with regard to the volume before us. His life was made up of work, and his work was to do whatever his hand found to be done for the moral and spiritual good of his people. This makes it impracticable for us to present it as it is fitting it should be presented to the reader, and as it is presented in the volume under our notice. His preaching was effective, but it was the effectiveness of earnestness and love. It seems to us that the author has left the impression that Mr. Lowder's preaching was less impressive, less effective than it really was. Its effect upon the people was very marked, but then he preached throughout his life more by his work and actions than by his pulpit addresses, and one of his hearers has said, with as much truth as simplicity, that it was a good sermon to see Mr. Lowder in the pulpit. It was indeed the best of all sermons.

There are a few mistakes—misprints for the most part—in this volume which no doubt will be corrected in a future edition. Thus, Mr. Liddell could not have written in 1846 about St. Barnabas, as he was then vicar of Barking. The date should be, we presume, 1856. And Mr. Shaw Stewart ought not to appear as "Shaw, Stewart," as though so single-hearted a man were two persons. Earlier in the volume J. H. Newman is spoken of as "the hermit of Littlemore" long before his hermitage was fitted up for him. Again, in the three chapters on St. Barnabas there are expressions used about Bishop Blomfield which Mr. Lowder would have been pained to see, and which are hardly just, and a depreciatory tone with reference to Mr. Liddell, which, in the case of one to whom the Church owes more than men dream of, should not have been used. However, these small blemishes cannot detract from a biography of such extreme interest and of so great practical value, and one so graphic in its details as to recall the subject of it to our very sight. We regret, however, that the engraver has missed the expression of Mr. Lowder's face. The portrait is, to say the least, not happy.

* *Charles Lowder. A Biography.* By the Author of *The Life of St. Teresa.*—London: Kegan Paul and Co., 1882.

NEW NOVELS.

In *The Question of Cain** Mrs. Hoey has produced a great rarity in modern fiction, a thoroughly well-constructed novel. From the first page to the last every little piece fits perfectly into its appointed place in the puzzle, there is no slurring, no throwing out of false clues: all is neat, artistic, and complete throughout. We should be doing an interesting story great injustice if we seemed to imply, by this praise, that *The Question of Cain* is a puzzle and nothing more. It certainly will succeed in puzzling, and the author possesses the *ars celare artem* so perfectly that the ordinary reader will scarcely suspect that he is being puzzled; but it will do much more than that. The characters are well and clearly defined, the brief spaces which are devoted to the author's own reflections are filled with sensible, and often with terse and epigrammatic sentences, and the interest of the story goes on increasing chapter by chapter. If, in our critical position, we feel bound to hint a fault, we should say that the personages are now and then a little too much subordinated to the parts they have to play, and that they are apt to behave sometimes rather as the plot requires than as their own individuality would prompt. The mingled fierceness and superficiality of the *soi-disant* Frank Lisle's love for the heroine some-

* *The Question of Cain.* By Mrs. Cashel Hoey. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1882.

what perplex the reader, who is hardly prepared to find a man running such risks and burdening himself with such responsibility for a girl he is delighted to forsake before he has won her. The strength of his subsequent passion has nothing unreal in it—natures the most frivolous are liable to that; but it is hardly conceivable that so serious, if brief, an episode as eloping with a girl under another man's name, from his own sister's protection, and leaving her, in her desolation, to seek the protection of friends to whom the main facts of the story were known, should have concerned the chief actor in it so little. It would hardly be fair to give the story fully, but it turns on the fortunes of Helen Rhodes, the pretty, penniless daughter of a clergyman who has died in India. She is quite friendless, except for a schoolfellow, Jane Merrick, herself an orphan, and she is amazed to receive the offer of a temporary home from a Mr. Townley Gore, a selfish rich man, who owed an immense debt of gratitude to her father. Mr. Townley Gore is disposed to be very kind, in a passive fashion, to Helen, but his wife hates her and makes her life one of petty persecution and misery. In her loneliness she turns to a young artist she has accidentally met, and who, first her friend, speedily becomes her lover. By his persuasion, she, in all innocence of heart, leaves her home for one in which he instals her, and he leaves her to make the necessary preparations for marriage with her. He never returns; and poor Helen, after enduring the agonies of suspense and doubt, is happily rescued by Jane Merrick and her sensible aunt. Meanwhile her lover has succumbed to the spell of a new passion; and it is round his latest love, Beatrix Chevenix, that the mystery of the story hangs. It is not cleared up till the last chapter; nor shall we anticipate the cleverly-concealed secret of the author. We must not conclude this notice without a word of appreciation for Mrs. Hoey's treatment of wickedness and sin. She never dwells on these unpleasant topics; but when they do come beneath her notice, she neither decks them with meretricious beauties, nor weakly ignores their existence. A plain recognition of the broad abyss between right and wrong, a wholesome simplicity in speaking of both, marks the book throughout, and is not the least of its attractions. We are sorry to have to notice many more instances of incorrect printing or careless proof-reading than have any business in it.

SOME REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

The *Church Quarterly Review* has a long and carefully written article in defence of the Westcott and Horst Greek Text of the New Testament, against the strictures of the vigorous critic in the *Quarterly*. "When Greek meets Greek, then "comes the tug of war." But the question is not so much beyond the ordinary reader as the "textual critics" would have it supposed. It is simply whether the Great Uncials—the three or four earliest MSS. extant—are entitled to outweigh all other sources of evidence. No one disputes the value of their concurrent or partially concurrent testimony. But they differ in fact, and the oldest is only of the middle of the fourth century, while the Latin, Syriac, and Coptic versions are much older. It is obvious that their originals, if they could be recovered, would at once displace the extant uncials, and might even turn out to be the very autographs. Then, again, the earlier Fathers witness to the copies they had in use, and even of the later MSS., unless wilfully corrupted, some are descendants of copies older than the fourth century, and may be nearer the original than the Vatican or the Sinaitic. It must be borne in mind that though errors accumulate by lapse of time, every reading of a later copy is not necessarily inferior to an older one. The early copyists probably made more mistakes than the later ones, and, *prima facie*, the uncial reading is quite as likely to be wrong as the cursive. The "best "MSS." as some modern editors choose to entitle the four Great Uncials, are confessedly depraved; they have no more right to be erected into a standard than the *Textus Receptus* of Erasmus. Most likely some of the minute various readings which our critics make such a fuss about were in existence from the very first. No one copies his own writing with mechanical exactness, and we can well believe that St. Paul, who employed an amanuensis, may have sent out "various "readings" under his own signature, and all of equal authenticity. A vast amount of nonsense is talked about "textual criticism" as of "high art." The self-dubbed masters are withstood to the face by scholars quite as good as themselves. Drs. Westcott and Horst, with Bishop Lightfoot, follow Tischendorf and Tregelles—this is the modern rage which the Revisers call "scholarship." But Bishop Wordsworth, Dean Burgon, and Mr. McClellan utterly refuse to worship their idol. The Dean had good right to complain five or six years ago, when he learned that the Revised Version was reviving the doubt that he may fairly claim to have finally dispelled of the authenticity of the last twelve verses of St. Mark. His marvellous knowledge of the Fathers makes him perhaps the first living authority on patristic quotations. Bishop Ellicott, the Chairman and best scholar of the Company, must have been often in the minority in the divisions, by which, comically enough, the text was settled. Mr. McClellan protests against the whole principle of the new recension. His own work (which we reviewed at the time) was published in anticipation and deprecation of the action of the Revisers. He unhesitatingly declares that "the "steps backward out-measure in value the steps "forward," that it is considerably less pure and perfect than the old *Textus Receptus* which it is designed to overthrow. Now Mr. McClellan is an eminently judicious commentator, and not afraid to venture on more corrections and new renderings than we think to be called for. We can the more readily accept his verdict on the Greek, from the obvious inferiority of the new wine to the old in the English version. This is the only piece of learning in the present number. A paper on the "Proposals of the New Education "Code" deserves the most serious consideration. The voluntary schools in country parishes are at the present moment barely able to pay their way. Depending absolutely on the exertions and pecuniary aid of the clergy, they are threatened with a serious decline in their resources from the decreasing value of rural benefices. Any addition whatever to the expenses of management must be fatal. It is impossible to recoup the outlay by larger receipts in school fees or Government grants. The attendance cannot be increased in a decreasing population; and the school fee is already as high as can be paid. Mr. Mundella may have the best intentions, but the permanent officials at the Education Department are more powerful than the Parliamentary chiefs. Board Schools, with the ratepayer's purse to draw upon, are preferable in their eyes to Church Schools compelled to the severest economy, and resolute against the educational fancies of Her Majesty's Inspectors. The whole drift of the new proposals is to extinguish these struggling, poor spirited schools, and open a wider field to the ambitious schemes of the modern educationist. The school-rate must be raised from £636,792, the present total, to £2,477,732, and the bulk of the addition will fall upon the rural ratepayer! Let the country look to it. The "Short Notices," which do most of the reviewing, still exhibit too many traces of the influences under which the *Church Quarterly* was launched. The writer who undertakes to correct Father Ryder's misrepresentation of "Anglican Tradition" in the matter of the Eucharistic oblation, would do well to study such works as Mede's or Patrick's *Christian Sacrifice*. For our own part we prefer the "misrepresenta-"tion" to the correction.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Messrs. Cassell have commenced an illustrated edition of Canon Farrar's *Life and Work of St. Paul*, uniform with their edition of the *Life of Christ* by the same author. This is to be completed in about thirty monthly parts, issued at the same low price as its predecessor—that is to say, sevenpence a number. The work has already established itself in popular favour, though not perhaps altogether commending itself to the more advanced theologian. But it is to the popular audience, whom the somewhat crude style of the author is well calculated to conciliate, rather than to the more advanced theologian, that the present edition appeals, and the many hundred libraries in which the *Life of Christ* has firmly established itself will welcome a similar edition of the new work by Canon Farrar. The illustrations are intended, like those which have added so much to the attraction of the earlier work, to bring yet more vividly before the reader's eye the scenes and incidents so graphically described by the author, and we may fairly expect that the popular edition of the *Life of St. Paul* will be sold by tens of thousands, as that of the *Life of Christ* has already been. Indeed, in many respects the story of the servant is better adapted to such treatment than that of the Master.

Messrs. William Clowes and Sons have embarked on a new serial which is likely to meet with considerable approval in military circles. Their *Monthly Military Budget* is intended to be an epitome of useful information, containing not only a record of all promotions and appointments, but of all military topics and occurrences in which it is well for the British officer to be posted up. Such a handbook is of special value at the present time when it is so difficult without some such assistance for the unhappy officer in question to keep abreast of the mass of official literature bearing upon his profession, which is contained in the blue-books, circulars, gazettes, and general orders which follow each other with such alarming rapidity. A brief and impartial summary of these is most useful, and an officer who carefully studies *The Monthly Military Budget* is not likely to find himself behind hand as far as professional information is concerned. Few officers will grudge the small annual outlay required for the purpose of thus keeping them well posted up in all that relates to the well-being—sometimes, we fear, when we contemplate the character of recent changes, the by no means well-being—of the army and the auxiliary forces.

The author of *Hogan, M.P.*—as she prefers to maintain her *incognito*, it is not well to interfere with it—has written several little sketches since the publication of that admirable novel. These have been collected into a volume which forms the latest addition to Messrs. Macmillan's "Popular Novels," taking its name from the most important of them, *Flitters, Tatters, and the Counsellor*. Of the other little sketches, "The "Game Hen" and "Weeds" are new to us, but of "Bawbie Clarke"—originally, if we mistake not, published by Messrs. Blackwood—we have already expressed a favourable opinion.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have embarked on a new series of volumes which are designed, to quote the language of the editor's note, "to bring "to the notice of students and amateurs of Art, "as well as all lovers of the highest excellence in "workmanship, numerous examples, both ancient "and modern, of the application of beautiful "design to articles of everyday use, and to the "various objects which are frequently employed "for purposes of decoration." Of these *Handbooks of Practical Art*—which have been entrusted to the competent editorship of Mr. Wheatley and Mr. Delamotte—two volumes have already appeared. One of these deals with *Art Work in Earthenware*, commencing with the ancient Egyptian pottery, which gives us the earliest recorded specimens of the art, and coming down to the revival of decorated earthenware in the case of the Lambeth *faïence* and the Cincinnati ware. The other treats of *Art Work in Gold and Silver*, and is qualified on its title-page by the term mediæval, though it is by no means confined to the gold and silversmiths' work which is properly so called. It goes back to the earliest days of sacred and legendary art, and comes down to the time when modern art, properly so styled, may be said to commence. The second division of the subject, which is reserved for another volume is to contain, in the first place, a notice of Benvenuto Cellini, the greatest of the great workers in precious metals of the days of the Renaissance. In both these interesting volumes there is a profusion of illustrations which not only enables the student better to understand the text but makes them really beautiful and attractive in themselves. The frontispiece is in each case painted in colours, the gold and silver work being represented by two very beautiful pastoral staves in ivory and enamel of the fifteenth century, and the earthenware by a magnificent plateau of Italian majolica a century later. In addition to these there are in each volume about fifty well-chosen wood engravings selected mainly for the purpose of showing the style of art prevalent at the time which they are intended to illustrate, but also in some cases possessing an historical interest of their own. It is not only from South Kensington and other English collections, but from the national museums throughout Europe, have these specimens been collected, and no small amount of taste has been shown in their selection. The new series—forming as it does yet one more addition to the many services which have been rendered by the publishers to art study in England—promises to be of great value to the student of art, while possessing no small attractions for the mere amateur.

Correspondence.

"FEARFUL RAILWAY COLLISION."

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—How often is this the heading of an article in the public press! It would be incredible, were the results of the system not so often repeated, that the lives of human beings, or even of the lower animals, should depend upon the strength or weakness of one "draw-bar" joining together two railway trucks or carriages. And yet from the failure of one of these the daily journals are able, this morning, to report "Five passengers killed and several injured." How often does one see, when waiting for a train, a passenger train being "made up" by simply attaching and winding up the screw bar, while the chains on either side are left hanging idly by? Let there be a severe penalty imposed for the neglect of attaching two carriages or trucks by less than the middle "draw-bar" and the chains on either side, and we shall hear less of carriages or trucks becoming detached.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES ANDREW BRUCE.

Jan. 30.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—It is open to doubt whether some Tories fully realise the consequences that cannot but follow upon the proposed action of the Prime Minister in the case of the Oath. He, it is reported, is endeavouring to effect a most momentous change, not directly, but indirectly, without notice to the electors, and for no adequate State reason. His endeavour is to be carried out, it appears, without any Act of Parliament, but only by a resolution of the House of Commons, and merely for a party purpose.

Now, if the House of Commons, being only one of the three estates of the realm, can so absolutely manipulate the Oath of Allegiance, at the pleasure of a temporary majority, as to abolish it, it follows by consequence that its majority thus actually embodies the Sovereign Power. The Crown, the House of Lords, and above all, Divine Revelation, are henceforth to become simple phantoms, which may be allowed to keep their names before the public out of a mere sentimental regard for past history. Henceforth they will be names, and nothing more.

Moreover, let it not be forgotten that if the Name of God be altogether abolished in reference to the making of laws, how is it to be consistently retained in the administration of justice and in the application of laws?

It seems to myself deplorable that the Bishops and clergy of the Established Church are positively dumb, when the greatest revolution of four centuries is about to be attempted, not by open and direct action, but by a side-wind.

Your's obediently,
FREDERICK GEORGE LEE.

All Saints', Lambeth, Feb. 3.

"WHAT IS A CHURCH?" AND HOW RECOGNISED IN ENGLAND?

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—In a leader on Friday last your daily contemporary, the *Morning Post*, said:—

A few Liberal Churchmen have associated themselves together to promote what they call Church Reform.

It was only yesterday I met a Churchman who said, "Though I am a Liberal I take the *Morning Post* for the sake of its Church tone," and asked me whether I had seen Friday's article?

Your Conservative ally proceeds further to say:—

At the outset we have to determine what is a Church? Till we have settled that we are in no position to go farther. We may then proceed to inquire what is reform? We shall thus get at some definite ideas, and know what we are speaking about.

It does not, however, proceed to tell us what a Church is. Probably, a large number of its readers believe in the Protestant contraction of the last 300 years as the veritable Church of England at least. And as the astounding ruling of a lay court pronounced omission to be prohibition, it is no wonder they should be led astray. I will ask space for a few words to show why omission is a sign of sanction rather than of prohibition.

Evidently the old, and, if we may so say, the first Reformers looked upon the Church in England as integrant with the whole Catholic Church, from which our Canon XXX. clearly states she has no desire, on common grounds, to separate herself. Our Book of Common Prayer is drawn up on this foundation. It is true, as I say, that a recent *quasi* ecclesiastical decision of the Privy Council has declared omission to mean prohibition. The weakness and absurdity of this has long since been proved, and, were it not so, there are two much older maxims which are distinctly opposed to it—namely, "Silence is golden" and "Silence gives consent!" Therefore, the Church in England holds what the Catholic Church holds, and only repudiates that which the undivided Church did not entertain. The Book of Common Prayer is, as well as a standard for the clergy, a book to be carried in the hand hither and thither by the churchgoing laity. What an unwieldly volume it would have become if everything that the Catholic Church held, and from which the Church in England did not dissent, had been restated in it! So far then from omission being prohibition in the English Church, by her *silence* she gives her *consent* to that which she does not condemn, and accepts the ruling and usage of the united Church in the years that are past as the guidance for her own body. The Church, then, is not a conglomeration of all those who wish well to their fellow-creatures, but a body of baptised Christians bound together by necessary sacraments, and holding definite opinions expressed by definite creeds. As such it was planted on the soil of England, long years before any part of its teaching was to any extent disputed; as such it at present exists; and as such, for the sake of the country, it is to be hoped it will continue through all time.

J. A. B., B.D.

ENGLAND'S NAVY IN ITS RELATIONS TO THE EASTERN QUESTION.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Some little time back a letter appeared in an evening contemporary, pointing out another possible route between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, besides that through the Suez Canal, and leaving out of consideration the somewhat mythical railway "of the future" through the Valley of the Euphrates. The writer made some allusion to Ezek. xxxix., 11, as indicating the probability of the waters of the Jordan being hereafter utilised for traffic, in connection with a canal, which he considered practicable for uniting the waters of the Mediterranean with those of the Dead Sea, or the River Jordan. The failure to explain how the difference in level was to be overcome was the chief blot in the scheme; but whether the "Valley of the Euphrates," the "Valley of the Passengers," or "Valley of Hamon-Gog," or any other valley is to supersede the Suez Canal route hereafter or not, it is evident that in any case the command of the Mediterranean is necessary to the safety of the passage to India,

If regard be had to the rapidly-changing relations of the Continental fleets towards each other, it becomes a matter of interest and concern to England to see that no ultimate possible combination of fleets should bar her passage to the Red Sea. Without being an alarmist, I must confess that I believe we require some more secure footing on the Eastern coast of the Mediterranean than we at present possess.

I maintain that England has a great stake in Palestine as well as in Egypt. I consider that the control of the Suez Canal is not sufficient in itself to baffle any future designs that may be entertained—*e.g.*, by Russia—upon our Indian dominions. The Power that holds India, if it be a European and especially a *Western* Power, will have to take every possible precaution—and the sooner the better—against any interruption of her communications with her dependency.

Of the four European naval Powers besides England, and leaving Turkey out of the question, it is conceivable that two of them might, under some fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, be able for a time to bar the route to India *viâ* Suez. A combination of the four naval Powers would suffice to impose certain conceivable terms or conditions upon England's control of the Suez Canal.

Such a suggestion, even as the following, may be hazarded. England's assent to some particular disposition of the European provinces of Turkey—when the opportunity offers—might be enforced by a common agreement between all the naval Powers bordering on the Mediterranean and its inland seas. The settlement of Palestine, however, would contribute to the maintenance of the balance of naval power in the Mediterranean. Hence England has a naturally unavoidable interest in the future of that country. This is well brought out in a book published many years ago (at the time of the establishment of the Bishopric of Jerusalem), dealing with the future capabilities of Palestine, and the future prospects of the Jews.

No other nation has so much at stake as England in the disposition of Palestine, when the hold of the Mussulman relaxes upon that country. Its settlement, it is not too much to say, would prevent any combination of naval Powers from controlling the traffic of the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is not nearly so important. No nation would suffer so much as England, were the Mediterranean closed, even temporarily, to her fleets. And the fall of the Turkish Empire would offer bribes to the neighbouring Powers, sufficient to induce them to endeavour to impose terms upon England for the security of her communications with India.

E. G.

Feb. 1.

BOOKS FOR THE SHIPPING.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The long-continued gales of this winter have destroyed many thousand of the books sent to sea by the Missions to Seamen, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C., and we again ask that notices

may be placed on church boards requesting that bookshelves may be relieved in our favour.

Thanks, a good deal, to the Press, we received during 1881 from 1,364 donors 1,089 bibles and prayer-books, 2,134 hymn-books, 5,849 library books, and 30,943 magazines, &c., besides, probably, a greater number sent direct to the forty-six seaports in which our twenty-three chaplains and thirty-nine readers are ministering on board ship and barges.

We specially need disused prayer-books to give to crews uniting for Divine worship, and old magazines for our bags of reading. If the hampers, sacks, and boxes were prepaid, it would save our funds, which only reached £16,623 in 1880, and are much wanted for living agency, and mission vessels.

Yours faithfully,
WM. DAWSON, Commander R.N., and Secretary.
The Missions to Seamen, 11, *Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, , Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed in doubtful cases, but never where the light is a quotation.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 10.

(TWENTY-FOURTH QUARTER.)

1. E lfrid A
2. M en U
3. P ericle S
4. R ou T
5. E xcalibu R
6. S asht I
7. S onat A

NOTE.—Light 6: Sashti or Salsetti.

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Alice, Bruce, B. Fords, Conjecture, Culverin, Chaverney, Cousins, Chestnut, Cipher, Dunstan, Etak, Heene, Hampton Courtier, Hadji, Hero, Iris, Jib, Katydid, Knole, Lavcrop, Lathyra, Land o' Nod, Magnet, M.A.É.B., Mac, Noremac, Pirate King, Roslyn (?), St. Chad, Sparks, Sappho, Spero, Tutamen, Two Countesses, Vieille Miss, Wylmcote, X., Zenga, Zulus, and Zenobia. —41 correct, 21 incorrect, total, 62.

One correct solution was unsigned; the Editor has credited "Roslyn" with it, and begs to be undeceived if he is mistaken.

The Editor cannot allow Mignonette, Myrtle, Maréchale, or any of the alternatives to "Marie"—which is the only word fully answering to the first line of the light, while "thy fragrant name" is a frequent address in Litanies of the Blessed Virgin.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 12.

(TWENTY-FOURTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

From these we willingly would part,
So brighter ones might cheer the heart.

1.

Fate has cut abort my history,
And left unsolved a mystery.

2.

"Till gentle ——, seeing it so late,
Perforce their studies broke."

3.

"Well did he thence prove his degenerous mind;
Base were his —— thoughts."

4.

A house of *these* to man has lent,
The semblance of a Parliament.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The Manor of Moorhall was given by a deed in the twelfth century to the Preceptory of Knights Hospitallers by Alice, daughter of Baldwin St. Clair. Documents preserved in the muniment-room at Arbury, the seat of the Newdigates, Lords of the Manor of Harefield, record a lawsuit in the 4th of Edward III., 1330-31, which show the building to have been a cell or preceptory of the Priory of St. John's, Clerkenwell. In the *Egerton Papers*, published by the Camden Society, under the date of the 6th of August, 1602, amongst the stewards' expenses during Queen Elizabeth's visit to Harefield is the following entry:—"Rewardes to the vaulters, players, and dancers. £64 18s. 6d. Of this £10 to Burbidge's players of Othello." William Shakspere was one of this company."—*Walford's Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer.*

Mr. Bosworth Smith's *Life of Lord Lawrence* is approaching completion and will be published in due course by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The *Athenæum* says that the *Century Magazine* has secured the right to bring out in serial form an unpublished diary of the late Mr. Carlyle. It is a full account of a tour in Ireland in 1849, written in the author's raciest style and containing frank observations on such points of national character as are of the highest interest at the present political juncture. The manuscript, which is an autograph, was given by him to a friend, now dead, who preserved it as a kind of secret treasure, so carefully that its existence was long unknown. Mr. Froude had never heard of it; it has lately passed through his hands, and he has been so deeply impressed with its importance that he has volunteered to write an introduction to it when it ultimately appears in book form, which it will do next October, when it will be published, along with other matter of importance, by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The diary opens with a description of Carlyle's going on board on the 30th of June, 1849, a steamer in the Thames bound for Dublin. The present Irish Secretary was one of his companions in part, at least, of the tour.

Mr. G. M. Theal, of the Cape Civil Service, has just completed an official visit to Holland in connection with some interesting researches into the early history of the Cape Colony. We understand that Mr. Theal's mission proved very successful. The Dutch Government afforded him every facility to examine the colonial archives at the Hague and to make copies of the charts and journals of the early explorers of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Theal has obtained much authentic information concerning the location of the various Hottentot tribes at the time the Dutch first came into contact with them. By his previous researches in the colony he had already succeeded in throwing a good deal of light on the subjects which he has now further elucidated in Holland.

The *Academy* states that the Philological Society's *Great English Dictionary*, which has been so many years in preparation, is at last nearing its haven of the Clarendon Press. Its present editor, Dr. Murray, hopes to hand over the copy of Part I., two-thirds of "A," at the end of next month, though he hardly hopes to see the book complete before the end of the century.

We are not to look for Mr. Browning's fresh volume of *Dramatic Idylls* till the spring. It will be somewhat larger than the two former series were. Five or six idylls are written, two of some length, the others shorter.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish immediately a work by the late Lord Justice James upon *The British in India*, edited by his daughter, Mrs. Schwabe.

Messrs. Longmans will publish this spring two more volumes of Mr. Lecky's *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, covering the period from 1760 to 1784; and also the first portion of Mr. Froude's *Life of Carlyle*, being a history of the first forty years of his life—1795-1835. This latter will also consist of two volumes, and it will contain two portraits and four other illustrations etched on steel.

M. Alphonse Daudet contributes to the current number of the *Nouvelle Revue* a second chapter of his literary autobiography. The first, which appeared some months ago, describes the genesis of his first successful novel, *Fromont jeune et Risler aîné*. The present article treats of the not less successful *Jack*, in which, of all M. A. Daudet's works, the influence of Dickens is, perhaps, most visible.

It has been stated that a number of letters of Schiller, addressed to his physician, Privy Councillor Stark, were to published shortly. Professor Ernst Martin, of Leipsic, into whose hands these letters have recently passed by purchase, writes to the German papers to say that "good taste and piety" alike prevent him from giving to the world these confidential communications from a patient to his physician, and he reserves to himself the right of publishing any portion that he may think fit of the epistolary remains of Stark.

Students of Oriental numismatics will learn with pleasure that the fine series of Japanese coins, numbering nearly 10,000 specimens, collected by the Japanese princes of Tamba during the last century, has just been acquired by the well-known English collector, Mr. Howel Wills, and consequently will remain in this country. This collection, which contains a great number of unique coins, is composed not only of the Japanese copper, iron, lead, silver, and gold coins, but also of the coins of other countries which have traded with Japan since the Christian era. It is understood that a portion of Mr. Wills's purchase may eventually be transferred to the British Museum, in order to supplement the national collection.

As the development of North Borneo under its new owners will very much depend upon the manner in which the question of Chinese immigration is managed, it is satisfactory to learn that Sir Walter H. Medhurst has consented to proceed to the East as the representative of the North Borneo Company in this matter. His name will inspire confidence in the Chinese, with whose language probably no European is more familiar. Sir Walter served for a number of years in the South of China, where the coolie emigration question has always been a prominent one.

The *Academy* learns from *La Cultura* that Signor Carlo Prayer recently had the good fortune to discover in the archives of the old Republic of Genoa the diplomatic correspondence of the Genoese agent in London, Francesco Bernardi, beginning in 1651, and continued without interruption, except during the embassies of Count Ugo Fiesco and Giovan Luca Durazzo, to the year 1662. The obligation imposed upon Bernardi of keeping his Government accurately and dispassionately informed of the important events then happening in England, and his intimacy with the Protector ("di cui era molto dimestico per amicizia antica e suo entrinseco") render these documents of some historical importance.

The Directors of the Phœnix Fire Office, which was established in 1782, have just put forth a circular containing some curious details of the history of the commercial venture which their predecessors and themselves have so successfully conducted. Insurance against fire is now probably almost universal; and there could scarcely be a better illustration of the power of an aggregation of small payments to accomplish results of enormous magnitude. The circular referred to states that the Phœnix Office in 1794, the 12th year of its existence, was called upon for as much as £50,000, in consequence of a great fire in Ratcliffe. In 1807, thirteen years later, it paid £200,000 on account of a fire in the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies; in 1842 it paid £216,000 for the Hamburg fire; in 1846, £114,000 for the fire at Newfoundland; and in the year 1861, in which the Tooley-street fire occurred, the payments of the office averaged £1,000 per day. In 1871 it paid £100,000 for the great fire at Chicago, and nearly half that sum for a fire at Boston; while its total payments during the hundred years of its existence have amounted to more than £13,000,000 sterling, or an average of over £130,000 a year. It is satisfactory to be told in addition that the shareholders have received dividends fully equal to the heavy responsibilities which they have undertaken. The Phœnix dates from a time when limited liability was unknown; and its founders must have been men of no small courage and enterprise. The liability of the proprietors is still unlimited, but this at the present time can no longer be a source of anxiety to any of them.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. H. G. Duffield, to Chaplaincy of Newgate Prison.
Rev. R. F. F. Frizell, to Vicarage of Millcrook. Patron, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.
Rev. J. Hall, to Rectory of Melcombe Horsey, Dorset. Patron, General Fox Pitt-Rivers.
Rev. D. Horlock, Curate of Hambleden, Bucks, to be Mission-Priest of the town of Yale, diocese of New Westminster, British Columbia.
Rev. J. K. Jennings, to Vicarage of Condicote.
Rev. F. R. Murray, Rector of Heart's Content, Newfoundland, to Rectory of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Rev. H. E. Ravenhill, Vicar of Buckland Newton, to Rural Deanery of Whitchurch, Third Portion.
Rev. H. Hastings Ross-Lewin, Curate of Lighthorne, near Warwick, to Curacy of St. Cuthbert's, Benfieldside.
Rev. W. Wanstall, to Vicarage of St. Peter's-at-Gowts, Lincoln.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON:—Revs. Samuel Albert Griffiths, to Kentish-town; Frank William Keene, to St. James, New Hampton; Edward William Turner, to St. Mary, Haggerston; Rupert Turner, to Christ Church, Hoxton; Henry Taylor Lochner Walker, to St. Luke, South Kensington.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY:—Revs. Sidney Boulter, to Warminster with Chapelries of SS. John and Lawrence; Frederick Homan, to Tisbury.

OBITUARY.

Jan. 27, at St. Mary's Rectory, Chester, the Rev. Charles Bowen, Rector of St. Mary's and Honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral, aged 72.
Jan. 27, at Tenby, the Rev. T. C. H. Hyde Leaver, formerly Rector of Rockhampton, Gloucestershire.
Jan. 28, at Leatherhead, the Rev. George Stanham, of West Bradenham Vicarage, Thetford, in his 55th year.
Jan. 29, at East Hothly, Sussex, the Rev. Edward Laugdale, B.A., 54 years Rector of the parish, in his 80th year.
Jan 30, the Rev. William Young, B.A., of Beaufort House, Oxford-road, Chiswick, aged 62.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

Mr. James Vernon Bartlet, from Highgate School, and Mr. John Arthur Ruskin Monro, from Charterhouse School, have been elected to scholarships at Exeter College.

The following have been elected to scholarships at Trinity College:—
Mr. Percy Holland, from Harrow School; Mr. S. Moses, from the City of London School; Mr. A. F. Couch, from Clifton College: and Mr. R. A. Shepherd, from Sedbergh School.

A large gathering of the supporters and friends of Wycliffe Hall took place on Tuesday in the new lecture-room, which forms a part of the buildings lately added to the hall. Among those present were Bishop Perry, the Dean of Canterbury, the Regius Professor of Divinity; Captain Maude, Mr. H. S. Bosanquet Professors Pritchard, Legge, and Bonamy Price; Messrs. Christopher, Hatch, Tyrwhitt, Spooner, Knox, &c. The Chairman, Sir J. Kennaway, read letters of excuse and approval from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, and Canon Linton, the latter of whom enclosed a cheque for £50. It appeared from the statement of Mr. John Deacon, the hon. treasurer, that of the £60,000 which it was proposed to devote to the establishment of Wycliffe Hall and the sister hall at Cambridge, some £40,000 had been provided.

The CHAIRMAN, in announcing the hall opened, declared that its founders were acting as loyal Churchmen, in no spirit of contentiousness, but to hold fast the principles of the Reformation.

Dr. INCE, the Regius Professor of Divinity, had no hesitation, in spite of the censures even of many friends, in coming forward to express approval of the institution. The hall was founded on the lines of thought of a school ever to be honoured for its work. Yet other schools had their place in the Church of England, and it was conceivable that in many respects he might differ from the founders of that hall; but every effort to a certain end should be countenanced. It would be an evil day if ever the clergy came to be reared exclusively in ecclesiastical seminaries. The experience of the Northern clergy especially already was teaching this. But, on the other hand, a simple academical education was not enough. It was possible to exaggerate the position of the clergy into that of mediators between God and man; or, on the other hand, to take too degraded a view of them as mere agents of general humanising influences, forgetting that their primary duties were the spiritual. He wished the hall success in inculcating this vital fact. In this light he saw with satisfaction in the programme the prominence of Biblical studies. He hoped this would remain characteristic of the hall. Wycliffe Hall was the more called for in consequence of the late changes in college life, leading to a discontinuance of the old relations between tutor and pupil, and resulting possibly in evils which such an institution might counteract. At the same time he would not be understood to disparage other theological colleges, whether diocesan or other. Religious men were too fond of criticising unfavourably other modes of activity than their own. They all had their sphere of work. Canon Ince concluded by expressing warm admiration of the generosity displayed, and thought the hall happy in its first principal.

Dr. Perowne, of Corpus, Cambridge, and other speakers followed, one of whom, Mr. Sidney Gedge, announced the promise of two sums—one of £5,000, the other of £3,000—by anonymous donors.

In the evening a second meeting of friends took place at the hall.

The following degrees were conferred at Oxford on Thursday:—

B.D.—C. Williams, Brasenose. *M.A.*—H. Craik, Balliol; H. Whitmore, Merton; T. Woodford, New; H. Gladstone, Christ Church; F. Buller, Trinity; H. Barker, Wadham; H. Sherringham, Pembroke; H. Burnett, Keble; J. Maltby, Keble; P. Wilson, Hertford; A. Vaughan, unattached; A. Dry, St. Edmund Hall. *B.A.*—T. Hubbard, University; G. Battersby, A. Clark, C. Sampson, Balliol; T. Gould, R. Kinderaley, H. Porter, Exeter; C. Gerrish, Oriel; H. Nixon, G. Stokes, Queen's; F. Kerr, A. Saunders, A. Sharp, W. Price, New; R. Gell, L. Wynne, Magdalen; W. Gaye, A. Norman, Brasenose; F. Boys, St. Edmund Hall; F. Andrews, W. Frith, Christ Church; T. Davies, Jesus; H. Woolrych, Pembroke; W. Edwards, Keble; A. Rowley, St. Mary Hall; R. McNeil, Christ Church.

CAMBRIDGE.

There was a Congregation on Saturday, for the purpose of admitting to their degrees those who had obtained honours in the Mathematical, Historical, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Law, and Theological Triposes. The Senate-house was crowded. Admission was by ticket, except for members of the Senate and undergraduates, who filled the galleries as soon as the doors were opened, half an hour previous to the commencement of the ceremony. The interval before the Vice-Chancellor entered, accompanied by the Esquire Bedells, was enlivened by the undergraduates, who expressed their approbation or displeasure as the more prominent members of the University took their places. The preliminary proceedings, which consist in reading the *supplicats* of the various candidates for degrees by the Senior Proctor, was, as usual, much interrupted; but when this preliminary was ended it was evident that by preconceived arrangement a more than usually hearty welcome awaited the Senior Wrangler, who, on being presented by the Prælector of his college to the Vice-Chancellor, was greeted with the most unanimous and deafening plaudits. Similar honours were paid to other recipients of degrees, whose claims to the distinction rested, not only on their success in the examinations, but also on the distinguished part they have taken as boating men, cricketers, or athletes. The last of the Junior Optimes, Mr. Morley, of Clare, was presented with a "wooden spoon," most elaborately decorated. On one side were the college arms; on the reverse a "sunflower;" and underneath the words "Quite too utter." This was lowered from the galleries, and Mr. Morley, fully appreciated the humour which prompted the gift of the gaudy memento of his place in the Tripos, cut the cord by which it was suspended, and carried it off amid uproarious merriment. It may be interesting to know that, according to the University Calendar, the number of Senior Wranglers has been 136. St. John's College has been the most successful, having secured the honour 47 times; Trinity, 35; Caius, 13; St. Peter's, 8; Pembroke, 5; Christ's, 5; St. Catherine's, 3; Queens', 3; Magdalene, 3; Sidney, 2; Corpus Christi, 2; while Jesus, Clare, Trinity Hall, and Emmanuel have each carried off the honour once. No member of King's or Downing has ever been Senior Wrangler. This may be accounted for in the case of King's, by the fact that the members of that college did not compete for honours until quite recently, while Downing was not founded till 1800, and for some years the number of students was very small.

All those whose names appeared in the Mathematical Tripos list, published in the *John Bull* on Saturday, were admitted to the degree of B.A., as also the following who had obtained honours in the undermentioned Triposes:—

From the Theological Tripos.—A. Appleton, W. J. S. Simpson, E. F. H. Upcher, R. C. Faithfull, C. J. G. Holmes, Trinity; W. H. Bennett, O. Rigby, J. Russell, R. Chadwick, J. B. Ridges, St. John's; J. E. Jump, E. Le S. Fawcett, C. J. Percival, Emmanuel; W. Lovibond, Caius; P. Petit, E. Sant, E. Smith, Corpus Christi; C. Butler, E. A. Fitch, Pembroke; H. R. S. Callander, Clare; W. V. Jones, J. T. Parkin, Christ's; J. Rawlings, Queens'; and M. C. Sturges, non-collegiate.

From the Moral Sciences Tripos.—R. Hodgson, St. John's; A. B. Walford, Trinity Hall; S. Satthianadhan, Corpus Christi; and W. Mallalieu, Trinity.

From the Natural Science Tripos.—S. J. Hickson, Downing; W. J. Robb, F. C. H. Piggott, Emmanuel; and E. D. Ritchie, Trinity.

From the Historical Tripos.—J. K. Stephen, King's; A. H. Thompson, S. J. C. Brinton, Trinity; E. R. Christie, Christ's; and E. Boddington, Jesus.

From the Law Tripos.—W. P. Schreiner and F. Kilvington, Downing; R. W. Taylor, H. B. Randall, J. A. Duncan, W. C. Smith, G. B. Studd, R. B. Morris, E. A. L. Batters, and W. D. May, Trinity; M. D. Propert, C. R. M. Clapp, C. Kitchin, and J. F. Watt, Trinity Hall; O. R. Barnicott, St. John's.

B.L.—W. P. Schreiner and F. Kilvington, Downing; R. W. Taylor, A. J. Foord, J. L. Stephen, W. E. Bayley, J. A. Duncan, W. C. Smith, G. B. Studd, T. H. Gill, and W. D. May, Trinity; J. Peiris, O. R. Barnicott, and T. Coppock, St. John's; M. D. Propert, E. A. L. Batters, C. R. M. Clapp, C. Kitchin, J. P. Watt, Trinity Hall; D. G. Cuppa, Jesus; A. T. Apcar, Caius; E. F. Bradrook, non-coll.; H. Temperley, Emmanuel.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

We are authorised to say that a statement, copied into several newspapers, as to Canon Jelf having already resigned the vicarage of Saffron Walden is incorrect. But, in the course of the present year, both Canon Burrows, of Edmonton, and Canon Jelf contemplate leaving their respective parishes, in order to have full time for the Cathedral and Diocesan duties which are already, or may be by the new statutes, connected with the Rochester canonries.—*Guardian.*

The following are the preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral this month as far as arranged at present:—5th, morning, the Rev. W. H. Milman; evening, Archdeacon Atkinson. 12th, morning, the Rev. Prebendary Cadman. 19th, morning, the Rev. R. Harvey, Canon of Gloucester. 26th, morning, the Rev. Prebendary Baker. Bishop Piers Claughton will preach on the Sunday afternoons as Canon in residence.

The preachers in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, for the present month are as follows:—5th, morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Rev. R. W. Thompson, assistant-chaplain. 12th, morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Rev. Dr. Baker, headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School. 19th, morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Rev. Alfred Gurney, vicar of St. Barnabas, Pimlico. 26th, morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Rev. Canon Spence, vicar of St. Pancras.

The *Rock* hears, "on good authority, that should a vacancy occur among the Canons of Westminster or St. Paul's, or St. George's, Windsor, the clergyman 'marked out for promotion' by the personal wish of the Queen is the Rev. Teignmouth Shore, incumbent of Berkeley Chapel."

A meeting of the friends and supporters of the Rev. S. F. Green, of Miles Platting, was held on Monday evening at Colchester. It was announced to be held at the large room of the Townhall, but in consequence of the numerous sympathisers in the movement it was removed to the late skating rink, a building capable of accommodating 2,000 or more. This was occupied by upwards of 1,500 persons, and the chair was taken by the Rural Dean of Colchester (Rev. J. W. Irvine). The Rev. Berdmore Compton and Dr. Walter Phillimore were the prominent speakers. Some interruption took place, but a resolution that Mr. Green's imprisonment is a standing disgrace to the country and to all friends of civil and religious liberty was carried.

The anniversary festival of the City of London branch of the English Church Union was held on Tuesday. Several of the members attended the early celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Paul's Cathedral. At noon a larger number attended a choral celebration in the church of St. Margaret Patten's, Rood-lane, at which Mozart's Seventh Mass was sung. In the evening the annual meeting of the branch was held at the Guildhall Tavern—Mr. F. Hanbury in the chair. After the reading of the report and the election of officers for the ensuing year, Mr. James Parker, F.S.A., gave an interesting address on "The Church under Queen Elizabeth." From the mass of interesting records relating to the period when the reorganisation of the Reformed Church was being carried out by Archbishop Parker the lecturer selected for the most part such as were pertinent to matters in dispute at the present time. A great portion of Mr. Parker's lecture was devoted to show that the Advertisements of Queen Elizabeth, which were alleged to have superseded the Ornaments Rubric, were prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury and submitted for the Queen's approval, but eventually were neither sanctioned nor promulgated by Her Majesty, in proof of which Mr. Parker quoted from documents bearing Cecil's signature and the comment "not allowed." The whole lecture gave evidence of great research into historical documents and contemporary correspondence, and was listened to with the deepest attention. On the motion of the Rev. Canon Russell, seconded by the Rev. E. Hoskyns, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Parker, after which the meeting separated.

The following are the names of the preachers at Westminster Abbey for the month of February:—5, the Rev. T. Norman Rowsell, vicar of Holy Trinity, Eltham 12; the Rev. F. S. Barry, rector of Gosbeck, Suffolk; 10, the Rev. Charles Crowden, head-master of Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Cranbrook; 26, the Rev. S. Flood Jones, precentor. The Rev. Canon Rowsell, will preach on Sunday afternoons.

On Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Association, held at Salisbury, the Bishop in the chair, it was reported that during the existence of the association £30,000 had been paid in grants for the restoration and rebuilding of churches in the diocese. During the past year grants had been voted to the restoration of Manning-

ford Bruce, Wilts, a Saxon edifice, and Christ Church, Warminster, the pew rents of which had been abolished at a cost of £1,500. The report showed a balance of £746 in hand at the close of the year. An episcopal commission appointed last year to investigate the spiritual wants of the poor districts of Bristol recommend the erection of six churches in the city, and that grants should be made for missionary curates in several parishes; also that six new ecclesiastical districts should be formed. The estimated expenditure is £47,000 besides an annual outlay of £850 for stipends of the additional clergy. A fund was started at an influential meeting on Monday, to carry out the recommendations.

The Diocese of Rangoon will shortly be vacated by Bishop Titcomb, in consequence of chronic spinal weakness, caused by an accident which happened last year when he was on a visitation journey among the Kasan mountains in Burmah. It appears that while walking along a narrow edge of a cliff overhanging a mountain torrent he accidentally fell down a precipice of more than twenty feet on to a boulder rock. Escape from instant death was almost miraculous.

The Bishop of Ely has received from a benefactor, who desires to remain unknown, the munificent gift of £1,000, to be held in trust, and the dividends to be applied to the providing lectures in the Ely Theological College upon the subject of "The Ancient Liturgies of the Catholic Church." The lectures are enjoined to be delivered annually by the Principal, or by such other person or persons as the Principal may from time to time appoint.

Mr. Green writes to the *Morning Post* that a request which he had made to his friends to send him, not Christmas cards, but their cost, for the East Grinstead Sisters at work in his parish, has produced a sum of £163 4s. 3½d.

With reference to the presentation of a watch to the Bishop of St. Albans, recently reported in our columns, we are now requested to publish the following correspondence for the satisfaction of those who subscribed to the object:—

Poles, Ware, 24th Jan., 1882.

My dear Bishop,—I have the honour and very great pleasure, on behalf of about 350 of the clergy and 100 of the laity, to request your acceptance of the accompanying watch, in the hope that it may partially replace the one that was stolen. You will observe on the inscription that the contributors are collectively called your "friends;" and the gratifying letters received from all parts of your diocese in connection with this trifling token of esteem more than justifies such an expression.—Believe me, my dear Bishop, very sincerely yours,

ROBERT HANBURY.

Himley Hall, Dudley, Jan. 27, 1882.

My dear Mr. Hanbury,—I have received this morning the beautiful watch with which the thoughtful kindness of my friends has replaced that which was stolen from me a few weeks since.

I need not say how I shall always value it for their sakes who gave it me.

I thank you personally for the trouble you have taken to give effect to the suggestion that I should be presented with such a token of affectionate regard from the diocese; and through you I beg to offer my cordial thanks to all the kind donors both of the clergy and the laity.—I am, my dear Mr. Hanbury, most truly yours,

T. L. ST. ALBANS.

A Commission, appointed by the Bishop of Lichfield to inquire into certain alleged irregularities and negligence on the part of the Rev. John Seed, vicar of Mow Cop, has reported that morning service was altogether omitted on three Sundays in one year; that the Litany had not been said in the parish church since October, 1879, and the services had been otherwise curtailed; that the regular monthly administration of the Holy Communion had ceased for a considerable time, and there was no celebration from Whitsun Day, 1880, to Trinity Sunday, 1881, and from Trinity Sunday to Christmas. The Commission did not go into the charges of negligence in pastoral visiting, although there was evidence at hand. The Vicar pleaded, in his defence, that he had been suffering great distress through the long and serious illness of his wife. The Commissioners were satisfied that the beginning of the irregular and inadequate performance of his ecclesiastical duties dated from the time when the Vicar added to his parish work the chaplaincy of the Choll workhouse. As one result of the report of the Commission, the Bishop has prohibited Mr. Seed's further connection with the workhouse chaplaincy, and the guardians have referred the matter to the Local Government Board.

A mission church is about to be erected at Whitehill, Helston, by the Misses Trevennen, of Plymouth, as a memorial to their parents. The new church will serve as a mortuary chapel to the cemetery and as a chapel of ease to the parish church.

A commission, appointed by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, to inquire into the lack of church accommodation in the latter city has reported that there is pressing need for a dozen new churches or mission-rooms, and that the incumbents of several parishes require clerical help. At a meeting a few days since, presided over by the Bishop, it was decided to endeavour to raise a sum of £50,000 for new buildings, and £1,000 per annum for additional clergy. An influential committee was formed, and a considerable sum was promised by those present.

The ancient church of Temple, near Bodmin, which has been without a roof for nearly 150 years, is to be restored to its original condition. A final service was held within its dilapidated walls on Sunday afternoon, notwithstanding the showers of rain which fell at frequent intervals.

An effort is being made to restore the tower of St. Peter Mancroft, one of the noblest of the many fine churches which are the glory of the city of Norwich. The old tower is in so precarious a condition that it has been found necessary to abstain from ringing the full peal of bells until the needful repairs have been effected. A bazaar which has just been held in aid of the fund for that purpose has realised £1,880, and £1,200 more is required.

On the Feast of the Purification a new church was opened by the Bishop of Rochester in connection with the mission of St. Alphege, Blackfriars-road. As it was impossible to obtain a freehold site the Bishop was unable to consecrate the new church. The Bishop was accompanied by Bishop Tufnell, vicar of Croydon, and several of the local clergy. The Bishop, in his sermon, alluding to the mission which had been going on among the poor of the district for some years, warmly commended the intense zeal which had been displayed by Mr. Goulden, whose tender, even passionate love for humanity had endeared him to those among whom he laboured, and whose enterprise and faith had been instrumental in raising the noble structure which was henceforth to supersede the humble mission-room in which they had hitherto worshipped. His Lordship invited liberal offerings to defray a debt of £2,000 incurred in building the church, besides which a sum of £300 was required for yearly expenses. At a luncheon held in the college school-room previous to the service, Mr. J. A. Shaw-Stewart presided, and amongst the company present were Lord and Lady Brabazon, Lady Elizabeth Cust, the Countess de Salis, the Hon. Mrs. Glyn and the Misses Glyn, General Taylor, Messrs. P. C. Hardwick, R. Foster, J. Boodle, and other friends of the mission. In proposing the toast of "Church and Queen," Mr. Shaw-Stewart drew attention to the critical nature of the relation between Church and State, and the many dangers which threatened both. "The health of the Vicar" was very cordially received, and in response he sketched briefly the history of his mission work, and the difficulties he had still to encounter. At the evening service Canon Gregory preached from the sixth verse of the "Magnificat," an address which, from the close attention with which it was received, evidently appealed directly to the understanding of the humble congregation which crowded the church.

On Thursday afternoon a numerously attended meeting was held in Lower Exeter Hall, convened for the purpose of offering special prayers on behalf of Ireland and of several of the religious societies at present at work there. The Hon. Captain F. Maude presided. A number of prayers were offered, the topic of the first being humiliation and confession of national sins; of the second, the Church in Ireland, its present difficulties and needs; the third, the Evangelisation Society and the Scripture Readers' Society for Ireland; the fourth, the work of the Irish Church missions; and the fifth and concluding prayer was on behalf of the priests of Ireland. The Rev. Horace W. Townsend stated that during the last three years there had been several instances of priests leaving the Romish Church, and a committee of influential laymen and clergymen had been formed in Dublin for the purpose of providing such with a home. The proceedings were closed by the Rev. M. Rainsford pronouncing the benediction.

The completion of the decoration of the chancel of the parish church of St. Mary Bathwick, Bath, puts the finishing stroke to one of the most remarkable transformations ever effected in an ecclesiastical edifice. By the original arrangement of the interior, about half a century ago, the pews in the nave were placed so that the congregation faced the west end, where three desks were erected in front of the organ gallery, the highest in the centre being for the preacher, while on his right at a lower level was the reading-desk, and on his left a desk for the parish clerk. When the priest went to the Communion-table the people were thus compelled to turn their backs upon him. During the incumbency of the present rector, the Rev. G. Tugwell, a new chancel has been built, from designs by the late G. E. Street, R.A., the nave has been reseated, the organ removed to the north of the chancel, and a new pulpit and stalls substituted for the original arrangement. Over the chancel arch is a fine fresco representing the Annunciation, which was one of Mr. Street's latest designs, and the east window is filled with stained glass. The colouring of the chancel walls and roof is very successful, giving warmth and cheerfulness without glaring display. Legends from the *Te Deum* and the *Magnificat* are illuminated on the walls, which are further enriched with medallions and diapers of roses and lilies. The organ pipes are also diapered with an elaborate pattern on a dull gold ground. The altar is furnished with a jewelled cross and two lights, while the hangings are examples of the best school of ecclesiastical needlework. The old painting by Barker, representing "The Adoration of the Magi," which was formerly placed over the Communion-table, now hangs in the south aisle, in a much more convenient position for inspection. The whole work has been effected by voluntary subscription.

The Bishop of Lichfield, in an address to his clergy, calls their attention to some changes which have now been made in the regulations as to lay-helpers in the diocese of Lichfield:—

For many years past these have been divided into two classes, with slightly differing duties—lay-deacons and lay-readers—who have been licensed by the Bishop solely upon the nomination of an incumbent. Following the recommendation of a committee of our diocesan conference which has been accepted by the conference itself, I have to announce to you that this distinction will no longer exist, and that there will be in future only one order of authorised lay-helpers in the diocese who will bear the name of lay-readers. To each of these a commission will be issued by the Bishop, authorising them to perform all the duties hitherto intrusted to lay-deacons, *with the exception of preaching and conducting religious services* in mission-rooms and schoolrooms. I have long felt that some further securities were needed with a view to ascertaining the fitness of the lay-readers to undertake this most important duty. I therefore propose that in every case where it is desired that the lay-reader should be engaged in this work, some special inquiry shall be made under my direction as to his qualifications, both as regards the sufficiency of his knowledge and the soundness of his faith. Whenever the result of this inquiry is satisfactory he will receive from the Bishop, in addition to his commission as lay-reader, a licence to preach and to conduct religious services. As regards those who under the former system have been till now engaged in these duties, I do not think it desirable to interfere with their work, and I shall be satisfied if in each case the incumbent will give me a certificate testifying that he has made careful inquiry as to the qualifications of the lay-reader for these higher offices. I trust that these changes will commend themselves to the clergy of the diocese.

The Rev. Digby S. Wrangham, vicar of Darrington, near Pontefract, and his churchwardens, have been cited before the Consistory Court of York to answer a charge preferred by Colonel Rhodes concerning certain alterations which have been effected in the church. Defendants objecting that the plaintiff, not being a parishioner, had no *locus standi*, the case was adjourned for further inquiry.

A handsome new church, dedicated to St. Peter, has just been consecrated at Keighley by Bishop Ryan, acting for the Bishop of Ripon, who is unwell. An uncommon but useful feature is a north chapel, in which the weekday services will be held.

The parishioners of St. Peter's, Lowestoft, have presented the Rev. G. L. James with a purse of money and other evidences of their appreciation of his labours as curate during the past two years.

The anniversary services of the Bloemfontein Mission were held on Wednesday at several churches in the metropolis. At St. Clement Danes the sermon was preached by the Rev. F. R. T. Balfour, one of the clergy working under the Bishop of Bloemfontein, who has come home for a short period, with a view to enlisting the sympathies of his countrymen for the struggling African missions. In the course of his sermon Mr. Balfour gave an interesting account of the troubles which had befallen the mission in Basutoland during the recent wars. In many cases the mission stations have been completely stripped, and every article of a portable character taken away. Mr. Balfour pleaded earnestly for men and money to commence the mission work afresh. At the parish church of Hackney the sermon was preached by the Rev. C. F. Tobias, of Bloemfontein, who addressed friends of the mission in the West-end yesterday evening at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.

The Bishop of Worcester, speaking at a meeting for the relief of necessitous clergymen at Coventry, said that owing to the depression in agriculture a number of clergymen in his diocese had experienced great distress through partial or complete failure of rent payments from glebe lands. In one instance the sole income was 26s. from fees. Lord Leigh also spoke, hoping that better times were in store for the clergy and landowners generally.

Lady Charlotte Howard has given £5,000 for the restoration of Whiston Church, an ancient edifice of which her brother, the late Hon. and Rev. Canon Howard, was rector for over twenty years. The estimated cost is £7,000, but the work has been divided into two sections; the first, amounting to close on £5,000, dealing with the interior of the church, will be proceeded with immediately by the Earl of Effingham, on behalf of Lady Charlotte Howard; and the second will be taken in hand when sufficient money has been subscribed by the congregation.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Davos-Platz writes, under date of January 26:—"Yesterday was a great day for the English colony here on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone for the new Anglican Church of St. Luke. The weather was very fine, the sun shining brilliantly, as in fact could hardly otherwise have been expected after the long series of beautiful days we have been having, for I fear to say how long. The scene was indeed beautiful, the tops and sides of the hills which surround this lovely spot were clothed with their usual winter mantle of untrodden snow, while from a cloudless sky the sun smiled upon the large number of English residents who had assembled to witness the ceremony. The site selected for the new church is in the northern part of Davos, between the two principal English hotels—viz., the Hotel Buol and the Hotel Belvedere, and not many yards from that known as the Hotel d'Angleterre, also a resort of the English. It is on the main road leading through Davos-Platz, the site being thus chosen on the level instead of on the hills immediately behind, on account of the difficulty patients would have in mounting the steep incline. At the appointed time, half-past eleven, from 200 to 300 or even more worshippers had assembled around the excavation which had been made for the foundation stone, and it was then discovered that unfortunately the stone was too heavy to be got into position in time. The Rev. R. R. Reaker, the resident chaplain here, had consequently to inform the assembled congregation that the ceremony must be postponed, much to his regret, until two o'clock in the afternoon. In spite of this disappointment, however, there were certainly not fewer spectators present in the afternoon when the stone was in position and ready to be laid. Lord Brabazon had been expected here on a visit to his sons, and he was to have laid the stone. But his Lordship did not come, and so the duty was undertaken by the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., who has been staying here with his family for the winter. The service commenced with the singing of 'The Church's one Foundation,' and after prayer had been offered and a lesson read, coins and papers were deposited in the cavity prepared for their reception. Then, while the workmen were preparing the stone, Psalms cxxxii. and lxxxiv. were chanted, upon the conclusion of which Mr. Evelyn Ashley laid the stone in due form. The hon. member made a short speech, in which he expressed a hope that the church there to be erected might also be a place for the quiet meeting of patients at other than church time, so that they might not always be obliged to spend all their time in the different hotels and pensions. Further prayers were then offered, after which offerings were laid upon the stone, and a collection made towards the sum still needed for the erection of the church. The benediction was pronounced, and then the whole assembly having arranged themselves on and before the stone, photographs were taken of the scene in commemoration of this memorable day for us Englishmen in this out-of-the-way corner of the world. The entire cost of the church, including heating and incidental expenses, will probably amount to £2,500, of which about £850 is still needed. Subscriptions are asked to make up this amount."

A numerously attended meeting of the members of the Curates' Alliance was held on Friday afternoon in the vestry-room at Clerkenwell parish church, under the presidency of the Rev. R. H. Hadden. The Rev. G. Howard, secretary of the Clergy Friendly Society, the object of which is payment to the sick clergy in return for contributionns, on the plan of the Oddfellows' and Foresters' organisations, reported that the scale of payment had been prepared by Mr. Niesson, actuary, and the Society was progressing in a fairly satisfactory manner. A lengthy report from the Council was submitted to the meeting for consideration, dealing with "the security of tenure and diocesan status of the unbeneficed clergy of the Church of England." In agitating for some remedy for the evils resulting from the extreme insecurity of a curate's tenure and for a general improvement in the condition of the unbeneficed clergy, the curates denied that they were revolting against any system which had been long adopted and sanctioned by the Church, but were desirous of directing and regulating a comparatively modern and unexpected change which had occurred in the ranks of the clergy. At the beginning of this century, "curate," in the sense in which that term is now understood, was almost unknown; but the derangement of the parochial system consequent upon an extraordinary increase in population and the overcrowding of our large towns, had obliged the incumbents of overcrowded parishes to engage the services of brother clergymen to assist in the work. This practice not only involved great injustice to many thousands of the clergy, but was also a source of danger to the Church. It was not right that the work and welfare of nearly the whole body of the assistant clergy should depend so entirely upon the wills of those who were beneficed; it was not right that any one class of the parochial clergy should possess almost autocratic power with a life tenure, while the remaining class were servants, liable to capricious dismissal, when dismissal often meant the breaking off of good and earnest work, the most serious personal and domestic inconvenience, great pecuniary loss, and, possibly, a total loss of ministerial employment. The Council, by way of remedying the evils complained of, suggested that in no case should the assistant curate be paid by the incumbent; and, that, therefore, it was of primary importance that there should be created in each diocese a fund out of which the assistant clergy should be paid. In all large and crowded parishes they advocated the formation of collegiate churches, with provosts and fellows, instead of the present staff of incumbents, assisted by stipendiary curates. They suggested that houses, partly furnished, should be provided for the assistant parochial clergy, and be vested in trustees for that purpose. Various recommendations were made with a view of preventing cases of arbitrary dismissal. The report having thus far been adopted, the Rev. T. Hancock proposed, and the Rev. S. Headlam, seconded, that a paragraph be added to the report as follows:—

We cannot hope for any satisfactory security of tenure until the people have a distinct voice in the appointment and in the retention of their ministers; or, in other words, until the principle of local self-government is restored to the Church.

The mover pointed out that it would be prudent for the clergy to side with the democracy of the country; otherwise they might be crushed or drowned by that irresistible force. It would be the people who would ultimately decide whether or not the Church of England should be disestablished. The Rev. H. Bernard said the people now simply regarded the Church as composed of a set of State officials whose duty it was to keep them in order. It was desirable to attach the people to the Church by giving them a voice in the control of its affairs. On the other hand, the proposal was strongly opposed as being likely to lead to Congregationalism, and in the result it was negatived by a majority of two votes. The report suggested that, for the information of the Bishops, formal registers of the assistant clergy should be kept in every diocese, recording their antecedents and attainments. This suggestion was adopted. From a statement of facts appended to the report, it appeared there are 5,300 assistant clergy in work and between 4,000 and 5,000 unattached. The statistics of the Curates' Augmentation Fund showed that in each year the increase in the number of unattached was about equal to the number of new clergy ordained. In order to supply 5,000 assistant clergy with stipends ranging from £150 to £250 per annum, a fund would be necessitated of not less than one-seventh of the whole annual income of the Church of England.

LOCAL TAXATION ON THE CLERGY.

The Rev. Frederick Spurrell, rector of Faulkbourn, Essex, writes to the *Times* as follows:—

"Few people have any idea of the pressure of local taxation upon the clergy, arising partly from the same causes which also press unduly upon occupiers of land, and have been without doubt part of the general agricultural depression. Incomes derived like rentcharge from the land are rated out of all proportion, many times more than any other incomes, to what is called the poor-rate, and the greater number of the people of England pay a mere infinitesimal portion of it. But why should not every person of every class, and not merely clergy and occupiers of land, pay their proportion, and so equalise taxation? What is poor-rate? Is it a mere parochial rating, so that the richer inhabitants of a parish should support their poorer neighbours and workpeople? Is it a remnant of the old feudal system, confirmed by Queen Elizabeth's first poor law, of parishes providing for their own? Not in the least. The poor really receive a very small part of every poor-rate. Every imaginable county necessity and expense is included in that monster called 'poor-rate.' Out of it the expenses, besides relief of the poor, are paid of police, coroners, lunatic asylums, militia, highways, vaccination, courts of justice, school-rates, and other things. Government, it is true, repays a small portion of some of these charges; but, as all these enumerated institutions exist for the good and protection of the whole community, every person ought to pay his share of these expenses; whereas now the great mass of people, even with large incomes, pay a small rating upon their houses only, and the clergy and land occupiers pay a very large extra amount upon their incomes, as well as upon their houses. So far, the clergy have companions in a joint grievance, and until personal property is made to contribute a proper proportion, there is a peculiar joint heavy depression and suffering.

"But the clergy are suffering more severely than the occupiers of land. I will not take up the case here of those clergy who have lost their incomes entirely through the loss of the rent of their glebe lands, but I refer to the ordinary clergy. After an experience of over twenty-seven years as a poor-law guardian, some years of late as a vice-chairman, and as an active member of every committee, including the assessment committee, I am enabled to say that one great cause of the excessive pressure of taxation upon the clergy arises, rightly or wrongly, from the result of the decisions of assessment committees. For several years now, assessment committees have yearly lowered the assessments of land, their own farms in fact, but have not lowered the rent-charge rating, the effect of which is, of course, that the farmer's rates are lessened, and the clergyman's are enormously increased.

"I will illustrate this by my own case. Assuming

that I really receive one-tenth of the produce of this parish, as a property which has belonged to the clergyman from time immemorial—I say 'assume,' for though agricultural improvements have made it probable that, if the value of rentcharge had increased in proportion, the £100 would be worth nearer £145—then for one-tenth of the income of a parish I ought obviously to pay one-tenth of the rating. But what have assessment committees done? The calls from the Board of Guardians for the poor-rate for the two last half years were £94 and £86, making £180; my tenth, therefore, for the poor-rate would properly have been £18. But I was called on to pay and did pay £17 15s. 11d. and £16 18s. 6d., making £34 14s. 5d, or just one-fifth of the whole rate of the parish. Remember, too, this is not the only rate, but simply the basis of other ratings. The land tax, after deducting the redemptions, is still higher, though upon the same assessment, and out of £56 I have to pay nearly £14, or one-fourth. There is also the inhabited house duty upon the same assessment, and the highway rate also, and the Government income-tax also. Thus it is very clear how the clergy are suffering an enormous grievance, and they can little afford it. Their incomes are very seriously reduced by this excessive and unfair rating, and even the legal deduction annually as authorised by Act of Parliament, when the annual value of the rentcharge is diminished, is not unfrequently lost sight of by assessment committees and overseers. It would be well if more clergy were guardians, and so could become aware of the mysteries of rating, whereas, in innocence, they for the most part accept the rate-collector's demand, and pay it, wondering the rates should be so high.

"And, now, what remedy do I propose? I answer boldly, alter the whole system of rating, even of assessment committees, and let there be one basis of assessment for every rate and every tax. Let that basis of assessment be the Government income-tax, and let every person of every class, merchant and officer, tradesman and professional man, shareholder and fundholder, and not merely the clergy and the farmer, pay their proper share of the so-called 'poor-rate' upon their income-tax assessment."

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

A case of excommunication among the Plymouth Brethren has led to an action for libel. One Mr. Culver, who in 1875 went to Croydon to carry on business there as a chemist and dentist, joined the society of Plymouth Brethren in that place. Some objection was raised in 1880 among his co-religionists as to his having stated in his evidence in a county court case that he had carried on business in Croydon for five years, when the actual period was short of it by five weeks. Some disagreements as to the conduct of services resulted in a charge being made against him of a "Satanic attempt to turn the Gospel out of doors." Mr. Walton, the secretary of the London Cemetery Company, another member of the society, pressed against him the charge of having illegally styled himself a chemist, inasmuch as he had traded under the style of Gilbert and Co., chemists, whereas, in fact, his partner Gilbert only had been duly qualified to act as such. There was much difference of opinion among the Croydon Plymouth Brethren as to whether Mr. Culver should be expelled from their body. He stated in his evidence that it was not until a threat had been held out of expelling them that eight out of the ten persons who thought he had been hardly treated ceased to oppose his expulsion, and that the remaining two were actually expelled subsequently. Ultimately, on the 7th of last March, he was expelled from the body, the following resolution having been carried at a meeting on the 28th of February:—

That our brother having been guilty of untruthfulness, unrighteousness, and railing, be put away from us. If the Lord will, this proposal will have effect on next Lord's Day.

For publishing this Mr. Walton was sued for libel. The defence was, that the statement was true, and that it was written as the result of many deliberative meetings of the body of Christians meeting in Croydon, with whom both were associated, and that the defendant had acted only as the scribe for the collective body, and without any malice. He further said that the Plymouth Brethren put away from among them any whose conduct was judged to be contrary to its teachings, and that Mr. Culver had been well aware of the discipline exercised in so putting away persons, and had himself taken part in acts of such discipline. The "untruthfulness" related, it was said, to the style under which Mr. Culver traded. Damages of £50 were awarded against Mr. Walton.

It is, as Mr. Justice Kay remarked, a "shocking scandal" to the administration of justice when, there being only a debt of £80 to be satisfied, the whole of a man's estate of £700 is swallowed up in litigation, and nothing left for distribution. And yet this is what the Judge said has happened in the case of Meyrick *v.* James, a suit instituted many years ago for the administration of an estate. A decree having been made in 1875 directing certain inquiries, on Saturday last the parties desired that the proceedings should be put an end to—very naturally, if the fund is exhausted in costs. Mr. Justice Kay, after commenting severely on the case, said he should require the costs to be very carefully taxed (though the counsel said the parties did not desire to have them taxed), and should give to the parties interested liberty to apply to the Court. His intention was, he said, that the Court should keep its hand on the fund of £700 now in court until it should appear what the costs were.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Denman, Henry Brook was indicted for publishing a false and malicious libel concerning Mr. Deputy Lowman Taylor, chairman of the Central Markets Sub-Committee. Mr. Poland and Mr. Mead prosecuted, and the prisoner was undefended by counsel. Mr. Poland explained the facts to the jury, and stated that Mr. Taylor had been obliged to take these proceedings because of the persistent statements made by the defendant on post-cards and in letters, imputing that the prosecutor had connived at robberies in the Central Meat Market, and that he was dishonest. In the letters the defendant called upon Mr. Taylor to prosecute him at the Central Criminal Court in order that he might expose the matter. The defendant had not pleaded justification of the libel, and now Mr. Taylor came into court to justify his character and to put a stop to the very great nuisance of systematically publishing these libels. Mr. Deputy Lowman Taylor was called and proved the receipt of the postcards. The defendant wished to cross-examine the prosecutor upon the whole matter, but was informed by the judge that he could not do so, because he had not pleaded justification. The defendant said that in 1874 he applied for a shop in the Meat Market and it was given to him, but afterwards it was taken from him by the prosecutor. The judge pointed out that they could not go into that matter, as the defendant had not pleaded justification. It would only tend to show that the defendant entertained malice towards the prosecutor. The defendant denied that he entertained any malice, and said he was now in a fix because he could not cross-examine the prosecutor. The judge observed that he could not help that. It was the prisoner's own fault, as he knew what course to take. Mr. Taylor said that the committee had refused to let the defendant have the shop. The defendant replied that Mr. Taylor himself had refused to let him have the shop, and had not allowed his application to go to the committee. Mr. Taylor contradicted this statement. The judge said it would do the defendant no good to pursue that matter. The defendant declined to ask any further questions. Evidence proving that the handwriting of the postcards was that of the defendant was given by a former partner of the defendant. In reply to an observation of the judge, the defendant said the imputation of conniving at robberies was founded upon an action taken in the Court of Queen's Bench. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, adding that they believed the defendant to be a misguided man. The judge, after commenting upon the gravity of the charge, and the necessity of protecting gentlemen from annoyance who were performing public duties, ordered the defendant to be imprisoned for six weeks as a second-class misdemeanant.

At the Westminster Police Court on Wednesday, Esther Pay, aged thirty-five, described as married, and late of 51, Westmoreland-street, Pimlico, was charged before Mr. Partridge on suspicion of causing the death of Georgina Moore, aged seven years, late of 105, Winchester-street, Pimlico. Georgina Moore disappeared on the 20th of December last from Westmoreland-street, Pimlico. Every effort was made to find her, and a reward was offered. Her body was found in the Medway, with some strong wire round it and a brick lashed to it stamped "Tyne." The prisoner, it appeared, had lived in the same street as that from which the child disappeared, but early last week she left her husband and went in the name of Black to a lodging in Lower Sloane-street. On Saturday she went to Yalding, and took apartments at a cottage a few yards from the banks of the Medway, where the body was found. Inspector Henry Marshall said: Yesterday morning I went to a cottage at Yalding and saw the prisoner there in her bedroom. I said, "Well, Mrs. Pay, I have come to see you again." She said, "How did you know I was here?" and appeared rather indignant. I said, "It is about the child Moore again." She said, "I know nothing of it." I said, "But have you not heard that yesterday a child was found in the Medway, at the back of your house?" She said, "No." I said, "Well, such is the case, and I am sent to detain you—certainly on suspicion of stealing it, and probably you may be charged with causing its death, inasmuch as its body has been discovered near your house the third day after your arrival here." She said, "Well, you must prove it. I brought nothing with me except a birdcage, a bag, and a small parcel." I searched the room, and also a little bag, containing a portrait of the child Georgina Moore. I found a piece of paper in which I believe there are some blood stains. I also produce a letter which I found. I had commenced to read the letter, when the prisoner said: "You know who that is to; it's to Moore, the father of the child." The letter was read, and was in the most affectionate terms, frequently calling Mr. Moore "darling," regretting the absence of the missing girl, and hoping to see him soon. During the reading of the letter the prisoner frequently laughed. After some further evidence had been given, the prisoner was remanded for a week.

Two young men, Henry Pollard and Robert Dolman, were charged before the borough magistrates at Brighton on Monday, with creating a disturbance at the Church of the Annunciation. They were both sent to gaol for a month.

THE COURT.

On Saturday the Rev. H. White arrived at Osborne. Earl Granville had an audience of Her Majesty. The Queen's dinner party included the Empress Eugénie, Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby (Lady in Waiting), Earl and Countess Granville, Mdme. de Arcos, the Duc de Bassano, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., and Captain Bigge.

On Sunday morning Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A., and the Rev. H. White, M.A. (Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen), officiated. Earl and Countess Granville and the Rev. H. White dined with Her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Empress Eugénie at Osborne Cottage. The Hon. Lady Biddulph and Miss Biddulph dined with the Queen.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, attended by the Royal suite, will leave Osborne for Buckingham Palace.

It is stated that Her Majesty will proceed in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* to Cherbourg about March 17, and will, according to present arrangements, spend three weeks in Switzerland.

On Friday last his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales hunted with the Holderness foxhounds, the meet of which was at Brantinghamthorpe, the seat of Mr. C. Sykes, where the Prince had been staying during the week. Mr. A. Wilson, master of the hounds, had on the ground 18½ couple of hounds, and there was some grand sport, but the drawback was the number of foxes, which divided the pack. A fox was started close to Brantingham, but soon lost. Another was seen a moment afterwards, and took off in the direction of Welton, most of the field following. The fox gave a grand chase to Welton Dale, but was eventually lost, and later on a fog overspread the district. His Royal Highness was well to the front, his most constant companion being Sir George Wombwell. Three thousand people from Hull were at the meet. The shooting during the week has been very successful—on Tuesday, at Londesborough, 816 head of game; on Wednesday, at Selby, 927; on Thursday, 574. The Duke of Cambridge left on Friday for London. He planted a tree before leaving. At the conclusion of the hunt on Friday afternoon the Prince also planted a tree.

The Queen will hold Drawing Rooms at Buckingham Palace, on Friday, Feb. 17, and on Wednesday, March 1, at three o'clock. The knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars at the Drawing Room on March 1, it being a Collar Day.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold Levées at St. James's Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Thursday, Feb. 23, and on Thursday, March 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Henry Crossfield, a well-known Liverpool merchant, and member of the Society of Friends, has died from the effects of self-inflicted wounds. He wrote a message on a slate previous to his death, stating that the act was not premeditated, and that he regretted it.

During a meeting in the Linton Hall, King's-cross, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of protesting against the continued imprisonment of the Irish suspects, a false alarm of fire was raised, by whom no one could tell, and a serious panic ensued. The audience made a rush towards the doors, and when the alarm had subsided it was discovered that three women, a man and a boy, were severely injured, several other persons being more or less hurt.

With reference to the miscarriage of justice in Staffordshire, the *Staffordshire Advertiser* says it is authorised to state that the Home Secretary will recommend a grant of £500 each to the two men, Johnson and Clowes, lately released from gaol.

On Wednesday morning a woman about thirty years of age committed suicide at Windsor by throwing herself into the Thames from the banks near the baths. She was afterwards identified as the wife of Quartermaster Gunton, of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards.

An extraordinary and disgraceful scene was witnessed at a funeral at Leicester last Friday afternoon. The wife of a man living in the north of the town had died, and it was alleged by the neighbours that the husband had been visiting places of amusement with another woman while his wife was lying dead. This woman, on arriving to keep the house while the funeral took place, was turned out by the man's brother-in-law from Nottingham. She was then seized by a large crowd of people, pelted with ruddle, flour, black lead, &c., and her clothes were torn into shreds. The crowd declined to allow the hearse and mourning coaches to approach the house until they had wreaked their vengeance on the woman. At length she was rescued in a terrible plight by a policeman. The crowd hooted the husband as he left for the funeral, and on his return, the presence of a number of policemen was necessary to protect him from personal violence.

A sad accident has befallen Miss Edith Studley, daughter of the late Mr. John Studley, a county magistrate of Scarborough, near Crewkerne. The deceased was staying with her mother at Mont-le-Grand, Heavitree, and, attended by her groom, rode on horseback a few days ago to Woodlands, near Haldon. She returned safely, but while the groom was leading his horse into the stable her own horse took a short gallop and she was unseated, sustaining an extensive cut on the palm of the right hand. Four medical gentlemen attended her for tetanus which set in, and the right hand was amputated, but death ensued.

A burglary is reported to have been committed at the residence of the Marchioness of Downshire, Easthampstead Park, near Reading. The burglars obtained two ladders from the farm buildings, tied them together, and so reached the window of one of the front bed-chambers, the fastening of which was undone by taking a piece of glass out. When in the room the burglars secured the door by means of screwing a piece of board on to it and the door post. The whole of the room was overhauled, but nothing was taken, the object of the intruders being undoubtedly to obtain her ladyship's jewels, as she was expected to attend a ball held in the neighbourhood the same evening. They had, however, not entered the Marchioness's room. There was a dance party among the servants the same evening, and nothing was heard or any one seen on the premises. It is conjectured that the thieves were disturbed, and consequently no other room was entered.

There are few instances, *Life* says, in which the hardships dealt out by Land League promoters have been more unjustly felt than by the present member for Tipperary, Mr. P. J. Smyth. This gentleman purchased some years since a nice paying property in the west of Ireland. A short time subsequent to the purchase his tenants communicated with him, saying that they considered their rents too high. Mr. Smyth met them at once on their own terms, and gave them the land for what they themselves proposed. During the two succeeding years, which were bad ones, he voluntarily reduced the rents 25 per cent., receiving the warm thanks of the tenantry for this spontaneous act, and evoking eulogiums from almost every daily paper. To the surprise of the landlord who acted thus generously, not one penny of rent has he since received, the tenants declaring that owing to the posting up of the "No Rent" manifesto, signed by Parnell and Dillon, they have determined to abide by the counsels of these gentlemen.

Stained Glass. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

A performing elephant, called Napoleon, valued at £1,000, one of a troupe of five which has been lately exhibited at Cardiff circus, died suddenly on Thursday. The animal is to be removed to a neighbouring common for the purposes of a *post-mortem* examination.

Whilst two men named Ward and Belsham were dredging the river Wellam near Little London, Spalding, they brought up the head of a man. The medical officer of the district expresses the opinion that it is that of an elderly man, and states that it has the appearance of having been in the water for a considerable time.

At two o'clock on Thursday morning the mutilated remains of John Proctor, an undertaker, of Darwen, were found on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway near Bolton Station. The deceased had just returned from London, and was on his way from Bolton to Darwen. The body was lying in the permanent way, the arms were broken, and the face frightfully cut and bruised. The deceased leaves a wife and seven children.

At the last meeting of the London School Board there was a discussion upon a motion by Miss Taylor to suspend all further expenditure upon additional industrial and truant schools until the Royal Commission had reported and the Government's intentions were made known; but in the end it was withdrawn, though it was understood that the expenditure would be limited to what was absolutely necessary.

A railway collision occurred on Saturday night at the Old Ford station of the North London Railway. Several goods trucks having been thrown off the line were run into by a passenger train. Five persons were killed and seven others injured.

The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the persons killed by the railway collision at Hornsey concluded on Saturday. The jury blamed the driver of the second train for running beyond the adverse signal in the dense fog then prevailing.

A young man was arrested at Liverpool on Monday for attempting to shoot a young woman who had rejected his addresses.

Two burglars were detected at Clapton early on Tuesday morning, and endeavoured to escape, but encountered a constable, at whom one of them fired a revolver without effect. The two men were captured.

A man named Kavanagh and his wife, living at North Kensington, were found on Monday suffering from the effects of poison. The woman died, and the man, who stated that they had both intended suicide, was removed to a hospital.

The dead body of a man, with the skull beaten in, was found on Monday in a brickfield at Slough.

The spacious wing being added to the Jesuit College at Hales-place, near Canterbury, is rapidly proceeding towards completion, and when finished will afford accommodation for a much larger number of students than are now located there. Indeed, in the aggregate, the old and new buildings are arranged to provide residence for 1,000 of the youths exiled with their instructors from France. In celebration of the "top brick" being placed on the additional erection, the fathers of the college have given a dinner to 200 of the *employés* of the contractor, Mr. J. L. Ward, of Manchester, and at the suggestion of one of the reverend gentlemen, the proceedings terminated by the whole of the company singing "God save the Queen." When the work at present in hand has been finished a new undertaking will be entered upon by the erection of another wing, and if this arrangement is carried out the Jesuit College at Canterbury will be one of the largest buildings in Kent.

Charles Gerrish, a man seventy years of age, was executed on Monday morning, within the walls of Devizes goal, for the wilful murder in November last of Stephen Coleman, also an old man, and a fellow inmate of the Devizes workhouse, by running a red-hot poker into his neck in the course of a quarrel as to their positions before the fire. From first to last Gerrish had shown no signs of compunction, nor expressed the least regret for his crime. He ate and slept well, and seemed wholly indifferent to his fate. He walked firmly to the drop, and appeared quite unmoved.

A meeting of the subscribers to the fund raised for the relief of the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank was held on Friday last in Glasgow. The chairman, Mr. White, of Overtown, in moving the adoption of the report of the central committee, mentioned that the number of shareholders who had applied for relief amounted to 948, these representing a capital stock of the bank of £536,685, which at the market price at the date when the bank stopped payment showed an asset of £1,234,375. The value of the property surrendered by these shareholders of the bank towards liquidating the liabilities which they had incurred as shareholders amounted to £3,036,362, showing an aggregate loss to those shareholders of £4,271,737. At present the committee had 259 shareholders depending for a living on what they got from the funds. The sum payable to them was £13,153 yearly, and the largest grant or annual allowance given to any one shareholder was £151 a year. Some of the persons who were getting that moderate allowance were, before the stoppage of the bank, in possession of thousands a year, some from heritable property and others from invested money yielding them a certain return. The number of widows who had been put upon the fund in consequence of the death of their husbands, who were shareholders, was very considerable; and provision had also been made in many cases for the children of shareholders, who had been left destitute from the deprivation of the means of their parents, and who had nothing else to live upon but the allowance from this fund. The amount given in donations to 566 shareholders was £183,689, and £153,000 had been given in loans to shareholders who had been completely bereft of means to enable them to carry on business. These loans were repayable over a series of years, and up to last term £39,023 had been repaid or commuted into donations. During the last year seventy-four new cases had been brought before the committee for consideration.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition. — The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

2/- TEA OF EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY,

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COOPER COOPER and CO. are able to supply Tea of amazing strength and exquisite quality, while the choice kinds at Three Shilling a pound, which are coming to hand in lessening quantities year by year, COOPER COOPER and CO. have the greatest difficulty, after ransacking the markets of China and India, in procuring in sufficient quantities for their consumption. These choice and selected Teas COOPER COOPER and CO. have the honour to supply to many Foreign Princes, Potentates, Ambassadors, &c.

THE enormous success—without competitors and with no rivals—which has attended the sale of COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas is perhaps unparalleled in the annals of this or any other trade, and can only be accounted for by the way in which their business has been conducted, which has gained the patronage of all classes. COOPER COOPER and CO. number among their customers PRINCES, Dukes, Earls, Barons—in fact, a large per-centage of the entire Peerage—Church dignitaries of every grade, and ministers of all denominations, County families from every county in Great Britain, and from all classes of the community. COOPER COOPER and CO. are also shipping their Teas every day to foreign parts. Paris would appear to draw its supplies from COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Stores, and in almost every large city, and especially in the seaport towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America—in fact, to the very ends of the earth—COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas and COOPER COOPER and CO.'S name are known.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have their own Agents in China and India, and are consequently able to sell their Tea at a price which is actually under that which wholesale merchants, brokers, &c., charge to ordinary dealers. They are enabled to do this, as they have not the expense of travellers and no bad debts to provide for, their terms being strictly for nett cash before delivery. They also save an immense amount by keeping no horses and vans—many houses having from 20 to 100 horses, vans, and two men to each, to deliver, sometimes, half-a pound of tea miles and miles away, this overwhelming expense having all to come out of the quality of the Tea.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have, in fact, no expense but indispensable rent and labour, which, in consequence of still-increasing business amount only to a fraction on the price of the Tea they sell.

COOPER COOPER and CO. may mention that they include among the regular buyers of their Tea a great many London Tea Brokers, from the simple fact that it can be purchased cheaper and better from them than from the importers themselves.

COOPER COOPER and CO. sell their Teas for ready money only. They have thus no provision to make for bad or doubtful debts.

AND now a word about this year's crop. It is hardly satisfactory on the whole, but some of the choice crops secured by COOPER COOPER and CO. are simply delicious. COOPER COOPER and CO. are still enabled to sell the very best at Three Shillings a pound, and it is veritably a marvel of goodness—a "thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever." But the most astonishing thing of modern times is the Tea at Two Shillings a pound which COOPER COOPER and CO. are now selling. The rich and wealthy buy this Tea. Ladies drink it in their boudoirs, and at their early drums, and as one of our country patrons writes, "It is lovely."

COOPER COOPER and CO. may add that

INDIAN TEA

is becoming day by day a greater favourite among the best judges, and this year's crop has been prepared with greater care than ever. It is strong, pungent, with most agreeable flavour, and the better it is known the more it will be liked.

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COOPER COOPER and CO. do not pay railway carriage, but are willing to compound for the same on receiving the sum of 9d., in addition to the price of the Tea, to any Railway Station in England, on quantities of the value of £2 and upwards. Families residing in the country can thus by clubbing together, have their Tea sent almost carriage free, as well as save about 9d. a pound in the cost.

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BIRTHS.

Jan. 20, at Ramsden, the wife of the Rev. R. LOWBRIDGE BAKER, of daughter.

Jan. 22, at Albury Rectory, Oxon, Lady CAROLINE BERTIE, of a son.

Jan. 25, at Champion Lodge, Lady CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY, of a son.

Jan. 27, at Bexley-heath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. TYRRELL, of a son.

Jan. 28, at Petworth Rectory, the wife of the Rev. E. EARDLEY WILMOT, of a daughter.

Jan. 28, the Hon. Mrs. FREDERICK LASCELLES, of a daughter.

Jan. 28, at Enderby Hall, Leicester, Mrs. CECIL DRUMMOND, of a son.

Jan. 29, at North Lodge, Hurstpierpoint, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM S. ANDREWS, M.A., of a daughter.

Jan. 30, at Elm Cottage, Snaresbrook, the wife of the Rev. T. E. B. GUY, of Forest School, Walthamstow, of a son.

Jan. 30, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SCOTT, Curate of Stroud, of a son.

Jan. 31, at 17, Montagu-street, Lady GEORGE HAMILTON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 14, at the Cathedral, Port Louis, Mauritius, ERNEST BICKMAN SWEET-ESCOTT, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford, Classical Professor at the Royal College, youngest son of the Rev. Hay Sweet-Escott, M.A., Rector of Kilve, Bridgwater, to MARY, daughter of the late THOMAS WINGFIELD HUNT, of the East India Civil Service.

Jan. 20, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, CHARLES NORRIS, eldest son of WILLIAM NORRIS NICHOLSON, of 43, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, to AMY LETITIA, only surviving daughter of GEORGE CROSFIELD, of 109, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park.

Jan. 26, at the parish church of Thorverton, Devon, WM. NICHOLAS CONNOCK, eldest son of WILLIAM MARSHALL, Esq., of Treworgey, Cornwall, to HARRIET GEORGIANA, second daughter; and, at the same time and place, REGINALD PHILIP, youngest son of CHARLES SUMNER, Esq., of Hempsted Court, Gloucester, Judge of County Courts, to DOROTHY ELLEN, fourth daughter of the late FRANCIS JAMES COLERIDGE, Esq., of the Manor House, Ottery St. Mary.

Jan. 26, at St. Joseph's Catholic Chapel, Weston-super-Mare CECIL HUGH SMITH PIGOTT, Esq., of Brockley Hall, Somerset, to MARY AGNES RUSCOMBE, second daughter of JOSEPH RUSCOMBE POOLE, Esq., of Weston-super-Mare.

Jan. 26, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Rev. CHARLES LESLIE ALEXANDER, Rector of Stanton-by-Bridge, Derbyshire, to the Hon. EMILY CAROLINE FREMANTLE, fourth daughter of Lord Cottesloe.

Jan. 31, at Trinity Church, Frome, the Rev. THOMAS KELLY CHEYNE, late Fellow of Balliol College, and Rector of Tendring, Essex, to FRANCES ELIZABETH GODFREY, third daughter of the Rev. D. R. Godfrey, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Rector of Stow Bedon, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

Jan. 25, at Ouseley Lodge, Old Windsor, FRANCES CATHERINE, wife of the Rev. WILLIAM HENRY ROOPER, aged 72.

Jan. 25, MARY HICKES, widow of Admiral HAWKINS, of Buttville, Devon, sister of Mrs. Charlton, Granville Lodge, Weston, Bath, aged 78.

Jan. 25, at 43, Ladbroke-square, AUGUSTA CATHARINE, daughter of the late Rev. GEORGE WEBBER, Canon of Ripon and Rector of Great Budworth, Cheshire.

Jan. 27, at Rochester, ISOLINE BLANCHE MARY, daughter of EDWARD CHARLES COFFE, Minor Canon of Rochester, and BLANCHE WILHELMINE, his wife, aged three years.

Jan. 27, at 40, Moray-place, Edinburgh, Sir ROBERT CHRISTISON, Baronet, M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary in Scotland, in the 85th year of his age.

Jan. 27, suddenly, PHILOTHEA MARGARET, widow of Sir BENJAMIN COLLINS BRODIE, Bart., of Brockham Warren, Betchworth, aged 55.

Jan. 28, Mrs. JANE SLY, of Kew Palace, Surrey, Keeper of the Queen's Cottage, Kew. The deceased formerly held the position of Head Nurse to Her Majesty the Queen's four eldest children, in her 70th year.

Jan. 28, JAMES MARWOOD ELTON, Esq., of Winford Manor, Somerset, and brother of Sir Edward M. Elton, Bart., of Widworthy Court, Devon.

Jan. 28, suddenly, at 10, Clanricarde-gardens, Bayswater, Sir WILLIAM HENRY DRAKE, K.C.B.

Jan. 30, at Heddon, Northumberland, THOMAS BATES, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law, and sometime Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, aged 71.

Jan. 31, at Freemantle Rectory, Southampton, EDITH, daughter of the Rev. J. D'ARCY PRESTON, aged 20.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY. (Third Morning Performance). To-day (Saturday), Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN. This (Saturday) Evening, MARITANA. Monday, Feb. 6, Balfe's MORO: Tuesday, Feb. 7, last evening representation of LOHENGRIN: Wednesday Feb. 8, Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN. Orchestra stalls, 10s. 6d.; grand circle, 7s. 6d.; box seats, 5s.; amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery stalls, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.; private boxes, from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s. Pit books, containing 30 transferable tickets, £3. No restrictions as to evening dress. Doors open at 7.30; opera at 8. Subscription for the season received by, and seats for any performance may be obtained from, the principal librarians and the box-office of the theatre, from ten till five daily.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE ROYAL.—This Evening, at 7.45, LITTLE BO-PEEP, LITTLE BOY BLUE, AND THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE: The marvellous Girards, Messrs. T. Sennett, J. G. Bradshaw, H. Hendrick, &c.; Misses Clara Thompson, Nellie Claremont, Alice Holt, Emily Allcroft, &c. Preceded by, at 7, A MIRACULOUS CURE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—This Evening, at 7.15, ROBINSON CRUSOE: Messrs. Arthur Roberts, Harry Jackson, Harry Nicholls, James Fawn, John D'Auban, Charles Lauri, jun., De Voy, Le Clerq, &c.; Mesdames Fanny Leslie, Amalia, D'Auban, Sisters Marlo, DeVere, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, OUR3.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, TWO ROSES: Mr. Irving; Mr. David James. At 7.30, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS O' LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—To-night, at 7.5, Operetta; 7.20, Farce; 8.30. ALADDIN.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, COUSIN DICK. At 8.20, THE SQUIRE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40, THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.30, A BED OF ROSES. At 8.15, THE CYNIC.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 9, MOTHER-IN-LAW. Preceded at 7.45, by LOVERS' KNOTS.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, AWAKING. At 8.45, ENGAGED.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, PLUTO; or LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE. Preceded, at 7.45, by THE FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, THE MASCOTTE. At 7.30, SEEING FROU FROU.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, the grand spectacular fairy opera, BLACK CROOK. Music by Mr. Fred Clay and Mons. G. Jacobi.

CRITERION THEATRE. — Every Evening, at 8, RUTH'S ROMANCE. At 8.45, THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

IMPERIAL THEATRE, Westminster.—This Day, at 2, MACFARLANE'S WILL. Reduced prices from the Royal Aquarium.

SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Every Day, at Two and Seven o'clock, BLUEBEARD. The spectacular display in the marriage scene by far eclipses any production ever previously submitted to the public, and the completeness of the whole affair greatly surpasses all former efforts.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 7, Pantomime, MOTHER BUNCH; or, The Man with the Hunch. Mr. G. H. Macdermott, Albert and Edmonds Troupe, Lauraine Family. Messrs. Cruikshanks, Wilton, Mosedale, Wright, &c.; Mesdames Maria Loftus, Lizzie Beaumont, Blanche Fenmore, the Claremonts, Mdme. Sidonie.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7, the grand new Pantomime, SINBAD THE SAILOR. Misses Rose Lee, Howes, Conway, Rayner, Gerard, Brunton, Hunt, and Lucy Millais; Messrs. Henry Nordblom, E. Wilmore, Ellis, Westbourne, Vincent, A. Glover, and John Barnum.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending February 11. Daily at Three—GREAT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. The most successful pantomime ever produced at the Crystal Palace. Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Evening Concerts by the Paggi Concert and Elocutionist Party. Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre). Skating Rink. Orchestral Concerts. International Electric Exhibition. Various Systems of Electric Lighting. Palace open for admission till Nine p.m. daily. Wednesday—Dr. Zerffi's Lecture on "Rome and the Romans." Admission to Palace One Shilling Daily (Saturday included), or by Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Pantomime Daily at 4, HOP O' MY THUMB. Exhibition of Sporting Pictures. Guy Show (Medical Guy no added), &c. Palace comfortably warmed. Pantomime train from King's-cross, 3.2; Moorgate, 2.50; Broad-street, 2.46; Liverpool-street, 3.10.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Oxford-circus.—CHARLES HENGLER'S unrivalled EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT, Every Evening, at 7.30. GRAND MATINEES Daily, until further notice. Open at Two, commence at 2.30. Box-office open at the Cirque daily from Ten to Four.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—Open 12, close 11.—NOTICE.—An Extra Charges are now abolished, and the price for admission to One and All Entertainments is One Shilling.

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The bulk of the testimonials, too numerous to be inserted here, are published in a Pamphlet entitled "Galvanism: Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post-free.

GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION and SLUGGISH LIVER.

"Ardingly College, Haywards Heath, 27th December, 1881.

"Gentlemen,—During last spring and the early part of the summer I suffered much from what my medical attendant specified as indigestion and a sluggish liver. At the beginning of August I procured one of your Galvanic Chain Bands and wore it during that month and September. As this is three months ago, and none of the symptoms have returned. I believe, and have every reason to hope, that my recovery is complete and permanent. You are quite at liberty to make what use you please of my letter—common justice demands it."—I am yours truly,

"(Rev.) H. THOMS.

"Messrs. J. L. Pulvermacher and Co."

GALVANISM v. GREAT WEAKNESS in LIMBS.

"The Bretby Collieries, near Burton-on-Trent, "Nov. 8, 1881.

"Dear Sir,—I am pleased at being able to say that the Galvanic Belt I obtained from you for John Gadsby, who met with such a serious accident at these collieries, has been of inestimable service to him. After one month's wear, instead of being a helpless cripple, he is now walking eight or more miles a day, and talks of work being shortly resumed. He desires me to express his gratitude for your kindness in supplying the Belt at a cheap rate. You may use any part of my letter for public benefit if you wish.—I am, yours truly, "GEO. PILKINGTON.

"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."

GALVANISM v. ACUTE RHEUMATISM and CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

"85, Tarling-street, St. George's, E., Oct. 26, 1881.

"Dear Sir,—I am pleased to tell you that since wearing your Galvanic Chain Bands, for the arms I have never had the least return of the acute rheumatism, and I take the opportunity of thanking you for the short band for the throat. I suffer from chronic bronchitis of 20 years' standing, and every winter I wear your Chain Band, from which I always find perfect relief, and it never fails me.

"You may make what use you like of this letter, and I will answer any inquiries.—I am, dear Sir, yours gratefully, "B. A. KIPPAX.

"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq."

FOR FURTHER TESTIMONIALS, both Medical and Private, see Pamphlet, "Galvanism: Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post free on application to

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LATEST NEWS.

Cairo, Feb. 3, Noon.

Fifteen Delegates, appointed by the Chamber of Notables, were received in audience by the Khedive at the Ismailia Palace at eleven o'clock this morning, and proposed to his Highness for President of the Council Mahmoud Pacha Baroudi, as possessing the public confidence and esteem. The Khedive replied at once that he charged Mahmoud Pacha with the formation of a new Ministry. The Delegates proceeded immediately afterwards to the residence of Mah oud Pacha, who consented to accept office. He will submit a list of the members of his Cabinet to the Khedive's approbation this afternoon.

THE *JEANNETTE* SEARCH.

The following despatch has been received by Mr. Bennett at the London office of the *New York Herald*:

"Irkutsk, February 1, 1882, 2.45 p.m.

"Our three boats left Semenofsky Island morning of September 12, 1881, bound for Barking, ninety-five miles distant. We got clear of ice at noon; heavy gale from north-east, and boats dispersed during night; captain's boat loaded deep; lost mast and sails.

"We made land on the evening of the 17th, shoal water. Boat abandoned two miles from beach; party waded and reached deserted village Sagastor; cached logbooks; proceeded south on the 19th.

"De Long's last record found reads as follows:—

"'Saturday, Oct. 1, 1881.

"'Fourteen of the officers and men of the *Jeannette* reached this hut on Wednesday, September 28, and, having been forced to wait for the river to freeze over, are proceeding to cross to west side this morning, on their journey to reach some settlement on the Lena River. We have only two days' provisions, but having been fortunate enough thus far to get game in our pressing needs, we have no fears for the future. Our party all well, except Ericksen, whose toes have been amputated in consequence of frostbites.

"'Other records will be found in several huts on the east side of the river along which we have come from the north.

(Signed) "'GEORGE W. DE LONG."

"Three subsequent records have been found.

"Ericksen died October 7; party in great distress for food. Noros and Nindemann sent ahead for relief, Oct. 9. They marched south fifteen days, and were found in a starving condition on the 24th of October by three natives, who took them to a settlement. They could not make themselves understood.

"News of them reached us on October 29. Immediate search commenced, and party traced to a wilderness on west bank of Lena. Natives refused further work, and return to Bulong was necessary to get Russian assistance.

"November 28th.—A large [party] is now searching, having to dig out; everything deeply covered with snow; the wilderness devoid of game.

"Very prompt and efficient actions by Russians; every effort is being made.

"Jack Cole is tranquil to-day, violent only at times; softening of brain.

"My left eye ruined, and right one badly impaired; other men well. Jackson has telegraphed me from Orenburg.

"JOHN DANENHAUER."

New York, Feb. 2.

Mr. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, has designated two naval officers to assist Lieutenant Danenhauer in his search for Lieutenant Chipp and his party, of the missing vessel *Jeannette*. They leave here on Saturday.

MONEY MARKET.

Friday.

Consols closed for money at 99⅛ to 99⅜, and at 99 1-15 for the account.

Eight young ladies have been chosen to attend as bridesmaids at the marriage of the Duke of Albany. Lady C. Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyle; Lady E. Russell, second daughter of the Duke of Bedford; Lady Aline Vane, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry; Lady J. Conynghame, one of the Marquis of Conynghame's daughters; Lady Eva Brooke, only daughter of the Earl of Warwick; Lady U. Anson, daughter of the Earl of Lichfield; and Lady Alice Lathom, second daughter of the Earl of Skelmersdale, are those already named.

Yesterday afternoon the Liverpool police seized about 20,000 copies of *United Ireland*, as it was being printed in a large printing establishment in that city. The stereotype plates were also seized.

In inaugurating a new church clock in Newcastle on Thursday Mr. Cowen, M.P., said there had been an agitation recently to remove some of the historic churches of the metropolis for the purpose of erecting upon their sites co-operative stores. He, at least, had no sympathy with such modern vandalism. These churches were often an oasis in a vast moral desert.

Yesterday (Friday) was specially appointed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the hearing of the appeal in the Mackonochie Case from a decision of Lord Penzance, the Dean of the Arches Court of Canterbury, in the case of "Martin v. Mackonochie." The Committee consisted of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Spencer, the Archbishop of York, Lord Blackburn, Lord Watson, Sir R. Peacock, Sir James Hannen, and Sir R. Collier. The Ecclesiastical Assessors present were the Bishops of Durham, Winchester, and Lichfield. The case had been before the public for nearly fifteen years. Mr. Jeune said Lord Penzance had declined to pronounce another suspension in the third suit, as Mr. Mackonochie had not obeyed the former one. The Archbishop of York allowed to an increased sentence of suspension, one of five years, which would be two years beyond the former one. The Lord Chancellor instanced trials for offences where sentences could be added. The Lord Chancellor gave judgment. He said their Lordships had considered the arguments, and would advise Her Majesty to reverse the judgment appealed against, and to remit the case to the Court below. Their Lordships would give their reasons for the judgment on a future occasion. Lord Penzance's judgment is, therefore, set aside.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Evelyn Palk, daughter of Lord and Lady Haldon, and Mr. Ernest Gambier-Parry, son of Mr. Gambier-Parry, of Highnam Court, Gloucestershire.

Also between Commander G. H. R. Willis, R.N., of Cokwatlie, Ceylon, and Russel, widow of the late Major-General E. W. D. Lowe, C.B. (son of Sir Hudson Lowe), and daughter of the late M. P. Moore, of The Manor House, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Also between Mr. James E. Platt, sixth son of the late Mr. John Platt, M.P., of Werneth Park, Oldham, and Bryn-y-neuadd, Carnarvonshire, and Miss Warren, daughter of the late Mr. J. Warren, of Melbourne, and granddaughter of the Hon. Mathew Holmes, of Dunedin, New Zealand.

On the 31st ult., at Stockcross Church, near Newbury, the marriage was celebrated of Charles Constable, eldest son of Captain Constable Curtis, late 12th Royal Lancers, and Edith Fanny, only daughter of the Rev. T. G. Onslow, of The Cottage, Benham, Berks. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Mr. E. Constable Curtis, as best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore cream moire and satin; a wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle, and a Brussels lace veil, fastened by a diamond ornament, the gift of Mr. Thomas Curtis, uncle of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids wore pale pink, with coat-bodices of dark ruby plush; ruby plush hats, trimmed with ostrich feathers, and muffs to match. They each wore a gold snake ring with diamond eyes, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride and bridegroom left shortly after the breakfast for Dover *en route* for the Continent. The bride's travelling dress was of dark green satin and cashmere, with a plush hat to match. The presents were very handsome, and numbered over a hundred.

The marriage of Mr. Martin Ffolkes, brother of Sir William Ffolkes, Bart., with Miss Brett, daughter of the late Colonel Brett, was solemnised on Saturday, Jan. 28, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Brett, and Mr. Ecil Thornhill officiated as best man. A small circle of friends and relations were present at the marriage. The bride's dress was of white satin merveilleux; the skirt bordered with a very deep triple ruche of the same; the bodice, made high to the throat with pointed basque, was trimmed with rich pearl embroidery, lace ruche and ruffles. A very small bonnet of satin merveilleux, trimmed with pearl embroidery and duchesse lace, was worn, and, with an enormous bouquet of orange blossom sent from the South of France, completed a most becoming toilet. Mr. and Mrs. Ffolkes left London for Paris in the afternoon.

Thomas M'Dougal, Esq., of Esk Vale, Penicuik, Mid-Lothian, was married on the 24th ult. to Evelyn Mary, daughter of William Houldsworth, Esq., Mount Charles, Ayr, N.B. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by eight bridesmaids. The best man was Major M'Dougal, 82nd Regiment, brother of the bridegroom. The bride's dress was white satin, orange blossoms and old French point lace, and wreath of orange blossoms, plain tulle veil, and diamond stars in her hair. The bridesmaids' dresses were cherry-coloured cashmere and plush; bonnets plush, and white hyacinths; each wore a handsome gold pearl and coral bracelet, and carried a white bouquet, the gifts of the bridegroom. The breakfast was given at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, from which shortly after two o'clock the bride and bridegroom departed. The bride wore a fawn-coloured cashmere and moire dress, cloak and hat trimmed with marabout feathers to match.

On the 1st inst., at the parish church of Stevenage, took place the wedding of Mr. Poynts Stewart, of Montagu House, Norwood, and Caroline, only child of Colonel Hindley Wilkinson, of Chesfield Park, Herts. The bride's dress was of cream satin and broché, made en princesse, and trimmed with bunches of orange flowers, the wreath of orange blossoms and veil being fastened by a suite of brilliant stars presented by the bridegroom. The four bridesmaids wore maize mousseline de laine dresses, richly trimmed with silk and Brabant lace, and sashes of broad moire, and sprays of real flowers of the same shade; yellow Spanish hats, with feathers to match. Each carried a bouquet, and wore a hoop ring of five pearls, given by the bridegroom, who was attended by his cousin, Mr. C. E. Stewart, and Mr. Rowland Winn. The bride was given away by her father. After the *déjeuner* at Chesfield, the bride and bridegroom started for Paris and Italy for a lengthened tour. The bride's travelling dress was of ruby satin and plush, with large hat and shaded feathers to match, and full-length mantle of black brocaded satin, deeply bordered with fur. Many of the presents, about a hundred and fifty in number, were magnificent.

Lady Sheffield entertained a large party of friends at her residence at Sunningdale, Berks, on Thursday last, to witness some tableaux and waxworks, performed by children and adults. The performance commenced at four o'clock and lasted till almost six, when refreshments were served. Among those present were the Dowager Marchioness of Ailsa and Lord A. and Ladies Kennedy, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby, Miss Stracey, Lord and Lady Alfred Paget and the Misses Paget, General and Mrs. and Miss Thornhill, Mrs. Arthur Maguire, Lady and Misses Bailey, Miss Hanbury, General and Mrs. and Miss Crutchley, &c. Among the toilets present was one of ruby brocade, with handsome fur, and a bonnet of ruby beads, with aigrette of feathers. A plum satin skirt was worn with a brocade bodice, and bonnet with old point lace. One young lady was all in myrtle plush, with a large Reubens hat to match. Several handsome velvet costumes were to be seen. The tableaux were beautifully got up, and appropriate music and singing accompanied them.

Mrs. Albert Sandeman had a small and early musical party on Tuesday evening at her residence in Ennismore-gardens, which was numerously attended. Amongst the prettiest toilets we remarked Lady Conyers, who wore white and gold brocade, richly trimmed with gold lace; and the Hon. Marcia Lane Fox, in a white dress, trimmed with pearls. The hostess wore bronze satin, trimmed with lace. Mrs. Fenwick wore white satin, brocaded with silver thistles. Mrs. John Sandeman, crimson, with pale flowers. Mrs. Blount, veil-or satin, veiled with fine Brussels lace. A cream satin was richly brocaded with flowers of pale pink and blue, and was well draped over a skirt composed of folds of cream satin, and draperies of the brocade. The bodice was trimmed with passementerie of pink and blue beads. Lady Jessel wore black velours ciselé on a white ground. Lady Brett and her daughter, Mrs. Ward, wore black satin. Mrs. Ferguson had a superb dress of black velvet brocade on a white satin ground, over a petticoat of folds of white satin, and wore handsome diamonds. A dress of crimson brocade was handsome, elaborately trimmed with cascades of cream-coloured lace. A bodice and train of black velvet were worn over a skirt entirely covered with rows of black and flame-coloured chenille fringe.

The annual Rugby Hunt ball took place on the 26th ult. Among those present were the Countess of Denbigh, and Ladies Feilding, Lord Feilding, Lady Geraldine Petre, Lady Braye, Lady Douglas, Sir John Rae Reid, Hon. Mrs. de Trafford, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Arkwright, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Lowndes, Captain, Mrs., and Miss Cunningham, General Tower, C.B., and Mrs. Tower, and Hon. Misses Russell. The dancing commenced at ten o'clock. Among the many handsome toilets was one of grey silk muslin over moire, trimmed with Brussels lace, and large purple satin clematis. A costume of tulle with satin brocade bodice of biscuit colour, with long gloves and shoes to match, and one cluster of very dark red poppies on one side of the skirt and bodice. A white gauze dress, arranged with paniers over a box-plaited silk skirt, was profusely trimmed with pearl fringe. Another white dress, most gracefully draped, had clusters of tea roses, veiled with silver. A pale blue dress was trimmed with large pansies.

The members of the Old Berkeley Hunt (West) gave a ball at the Townhall, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, on the 28th ult., which proved a peculiarly brilliant one. It is some years since this once favourite ballroom had been the scene of any festivities of the kind, and it was charmingly decorated with wood, ivy, foxes' heads and brushes. The band of the 2nd Life Guards occupied the orchestra, and the guests were attended at the entrance by the servants of the hunt in their yellow plush coats. The members of the hunt all wore their scarlet coats, which added greatly to the brightness of the *coup d'œil*. The toilets were notably pretty. Mrs. Austin Mackenzie, wife of the master, wore black tulle, the bodice richly beaded, and the whole covered with yellow roses. Lady Carrington's dress was white tulle, the bodice and tunic white brocade; she wore a splendid rivière of diamonds and diamond stars. Lady Wilson had a blue silk dress, the front of rich brocade in many colours. Mrs. Brook wore black tulle; indeed there was a remarkable prepouderance of black and white; the notable exceptions were a pink satin and tulle, and a deep red tulle and satin. All the skirts touched the ground, stood out remarkably at the back, and were covered with a veil of tulle one fold over the other. Supper was served in an adjoining room, and dancing was kept up to a late hour.

A grand ball, organised by the British calico printers, with the object of showing the variety and perfection to which the art of calico printing has arrived, was given on the 25th ult., in the Townhall, Manchester. Rapid strides have been made of late years by British printers, and they now aim at introducing their artistically-treated cotton into the ball-room amongst the more costly fabrics. There were about 1,200 guests, and all the ladies' dresses were made of British printed cotton. The latest designs of the trade, and even some which are not yet in the market, had been made up into ordinary ball dresses. Many very handsome costumes were worn, and the display showed that cotton fabrics can be as effectively treated as more favourable materials. A number of French artists, employed as designers by French calico printers, were present at the ball. One dress, though composed entirely of cotton materials, had a rich and satin-like surface; the bodice and train were a substantial watered or moiré cotton material of buttercup yellow; the front of the dress and trimmings were of a paler yellow colour mixed with a quantity of creamy English lace, and the whole was completed with lovely sprays of the water lily and deep velvetty leaves; the dress was for a chaperone, and the bodice was square-cut, filled in with cream lace and net, with the sleeves finished off to correspond. Another, of the Pompadour style of printed cotton, was pretty and tasteful; the skirt was bordered with a plain straight flounce, representing the ground of a wood or field, with grasses, moss, and twigs, &c., most beautifully shaded in greens and browns; higher up on the skirt were represented the stems and larger leaves of the plants, interspersed sparely with blossoms, while the bodice and upper part of the skirt were studded all over with leaves and flowers on a cream ground. There were many dresses made of a thin crape fabric, called "handkerchief" or "shawl" material, which had pretty Oriental designs on them—some Indian, some Japanese; while there were also others representing old china. A train dress was made out of red ground print, with a lace pattern worked in, and trimmed with white lace; with this a satchel to match was worn. A cream ground chintz, printed with pretty blue and pink flowers, with kilted underskirt of blue and green, edged with lace, was soft and pretty; the sleeves were short, and bunches of roses were placed over the left shoulder and on the right side of the drapery. Another dress which attracted attention was a navy blue chintz, dotted with moss rose buds; it was trimmed with pink, and the underskirt was pink and indigo, with lace; the square bodice, with a pink stomacher, was turned back with pink revers and a watered ribbon bow on the back of the basque. A similar dress had a black ground, and trimmed with painted lace, and pink and blue hyacinths. A pretty dress was made of print with an old-gold ground, spotted with rosebuds, and trimmed with pale blue and old-gold lace to match the principal colour and the flowers; the skirt had kiltings of old-gold and pale blue colours, and the bodice, which buttoned down the back, was made with a stomacher of pale blue, and elbow sleeves. A light cream ground chintz-pattern dress, with long drawn sleeves, deserves mention; it was cut high at the neck, and the skirt was trimmed with plain satteen kiltings with lace. A most attractive costume was formed of material with a black ground, and bunches of roses and sprays of rosebuds printed in pink, green, and gold; it was cut low at the neck, and set off with cream-coloured lace; the skirt was puffed, and a large bouquet of sunflowers and buds with velvet leaves was worn at the shoulder. Almost all the dresses for this ball had fans made to match. The dance programmes also were quite a work of art. The gentlemen as well as the ladies wore specimens of calico printing, for many of them had waistcoats and shirts made for the ball, with neat and pretty designs on them. The arrangements for this successful entertainment were of the most thorough and complete character.

The inauguration of the new Conservative Club buildings was celebrated by a successful ball on the 23rd ult. in St. George's Hall, Kendal. The large room proved most suitable for the purpose; the platform at the end being fitted up as a drawing-room. Dancing commenced at nine, and was continued till 4 a.m. Among the many pretty dresses may be mentioned that worn by the Countess of Bective, of yellow satin and tulle, the back a mass of soft veils of tulle tied back with bows of the same; the close-fitting bodice and front in one, composed of a beautiful white jet armour, edged with white jet fringe, and tied back over the hips with the same; this train and bodice were studded with diamonds; hair dressed in a knot low in the neck, and a diadem of single diamonds all round the head; ornaments, diamonds and pearls; long tan gloves, a large bouquet of yellow jonquils, gardenias, and lilies of the valley. Lady Isabel Clayton wore black satin, trimmed at the edge of train with ruches of the same and black lace, the skirt covered with veils of black tulle, bows of black satin ribbon tying them back, the front of black broché satin, the design entirely covered with an embroidery of brilliant beads, in shades of red, bronze, yellow, and amber, the same embroidery edging top of bodice, sleeves, and gilet; the hair in curls, and a large diamond star over, diamond stars studding the bodice; long tan gloves and shoes. Mrs. Bridson wore black lace and black velvet striped satin, a tablier of black lace, crimson velvet and black toque; with diamond ornaments. Misses Bridson (two) white satin, completely veiled in white tulle, closely powdered with seed pearls, white moire sashes; hair studded with pearls. Miss Sedgwick wore pale yellow tulle and satin sash; long tan gloves. Misses Sedgwick (two), white tulle and satin, the skirts trimmed with full ruches and plissés of tulle. Misses Le Flemings (two), pale yellow silk, with a number of flounces, edged with white lace, the backs draped in pale yellow tulle, trimmed with sashes and bows of ribbon *en suite*. Mrs. Wilson, of Rigmaden, wore black net and yellow satin, and diamonds. Mrs. Formby, of Formby, wore white satin, and a pearl coronet. The Hon. Miss Bereaford had a white tulle dress, with sprays of lily of the valley. Miss Hornby wore a beautiful dress, a white-quilted satin petticoat, with train and bodice of red moire, trimmed with Honiton lace. Misses Wilson (two), red brocaded velvet. Miss Long, white satin, over grenadine skirt, trimmed with holly. Miss Harris, a yellow satin dress. Two very effective dresses were a combination of Indian silk and white muslin, trimmed with wreaths of buttercups; also a white satin, with a wreath of painted sunflowers.

On Thursday week the marriage of Lieutenant Benjamin Henry Fiint (2nd E.K.R.V.), youngest son of Frederick Flint, Esq., of Roper House, St. Dunstan's, and Miss Ellen Maude Burgess, eldest daughter of Captain Burgess, R.N., and granddaughter of Mr. Sankey, of Canterbury, was solemnised at St. Margaret's Church, Canterbury. The bride was adorned in a dress of cream satin brocade, trimmed with Spanish lace, and wreaths of orange blossoms and wild roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Jessie, Annie, Alice, and Ethel Burgess, sisters of the bride, and Miss Susie Flint, niece of the bridegroom. They were attired in dresses of pale blue nun's cloth, trimmed with silver, and white lace hats trimmed with feathers and blush roses. Mr. Charles Flint, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Each bridesmaid wore a silver bracelet, engraved with her initials. These bracelets and the bridesmaids' bouquets were the gifts of the bridegroom. After the ceremony the wedding party partook of breakfast at the residence of Mr. R. Sankey, and in the afternoon the newly-married pair started for their honeymoon, amidst a shower of rice and slippers. During the day the bells of the Cathedral and St. Dunstan's Church rang out merry peals in honour of the event; and in the evening the *employés* of Messrs. F. Flint and Sons were entertained at dinner at the George and Dragon Inn.

Last Friday evening a dinner in celebration of the birth of a son and heir to the Earl and Countess of Rosebery was held in the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, Mr. Dudgeon presiding. There were about 120 gentlemen present. The chairman read a letter from Lord Rosebery, dated from Lansdowne House, London, in which he said:—"I cannot but be exceedingly gratified by the kind feeling shown by the tenantry connected with my estates who desire to celebrate the birth of my son. I venture to hope that that expression of friendship implies that their feeling towards the father is one of goodwill, but I feel more that its real foundation is the memory of my predecessor, who, for more than half a century, fulfilled sedulously and honourably the duties of the landlord. If I dared to form a wish for our baby it would be that it might live to tread in the steps of his great grandfather. Wishes of this sort are easily formed, but their fulfilment is in higher hands than ours. Still, if he live to years of actual discretion and realise his position, he will understand that his wellbeing depends largely on the cordiality of his neighbours, whether they be his tenants or not. Still, I trust that if he comes of age he will already have been for some time a neighbour and a friend himself. I have been happy in Scotland, because of the kindness of my countrymen, and I hope that he, too, may look for his happiness and find it there. I will only, in conclusion, ask you to thank our friends at the dinner for their sympathy in the name of my wife and myself." In the course of the evening an address to Lord Rosebery from his tenantry was read. The health of the son and heir, Lord Dalmeny, was proposed by the Hon. Bouverie Primrose, who stated that the Prince of Wales was to be one of the sponsors.

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